

INTERNATIONAL  
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Established 1887

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Tuesday, possible snow. Temp. 35-45 (F). Wednesday, variable. Temp. 35-45 (F). Thursday, windy showers. Temp. 35-45 (F). Friday, windy showers. Temp. 35-45 (F). Saturday, sunny. Temp. 35-45 (F). Sunday, sunny. Temp. 35-45 (F). NEW YORK: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 35-45 (F). Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 35-45 (F). Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 35-45 (F). Friday, cloudy. Temp. 35-45 (F). Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 35-45 (F). Sunday, cloudy. Temp. 35-45 (F).

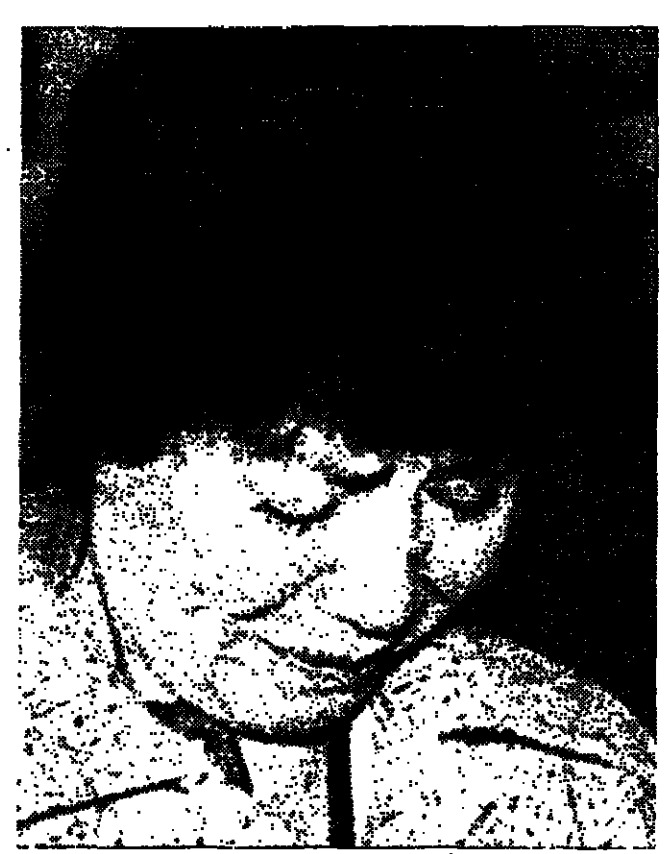
Austria	12.50	Switzerland	1.70
Belgium	3.50	Turkey	1.40
Denmark	3.50	Yugoslavia	1.70
France	1.00		
Germany	1.50		
Greece	1.00		
Ireland	1.00		
Italy	1.00		
Japan	1.00		
South Korea	1.00		
Spain	1.00		
Sweden	1.00		
Switzerland	1.70		
Taiwan	1.00		
Thailand	1.00		
U.S.	1.00		
U.K.	1.00		
West Germany	1.50		
Yugoslavia	1.70		

**U.S. Drops Plan to Build Nationwide Tax Computer**

By David Burahon  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The Carter administration has halted the development of a nationwide \$650-million computer for monitoring taxpayers that has been opposed by some senators and congressmen as a threat to privacy and civil liberties.  
The decision not to proceed at this time with the Tax Administration System, computer was reached at a meeting last week of top officials of the Office of Management and Budget during the final debate about the administration's budget recommendation, to be sent to Congress in two weeks.  
Instantaneous Access  
The plan for the computer was first formally proposed by the Internal Revenue Service more than three years ago. It called for a huge data processing system with 2,000 terminals through which 48,000 IRS employees would have almost instantaneous access to the detailed tax records of individual taxpayers and corporations.  
A spokesman for the IRS confirmed, in response to an inquiry from The New York Times, that the Carter administration has decided not to go forward with the controversial computer, but rather to spend funds improving the agency's existing data processing system.  
The decision on the IRS computer proposal is one of several major questions relating to the federal government and privacy that confront the Carter administration. Because of concern that those matters have gone unresolved during the first year of the administration, a special interagency task force on privacy recently was formed at the White House level to develop a comprehensive policy within the next three or four months.

**Death Toll, Tensions Increase In Rome**

ROME, Jan. 9 (AP).—The police erected roadblocks around Rome and posted guards in front of schools and party offices today as the death toll in the bloodiest weekend of political violence in Italy in nearly 10 years rose to three.  
The increased violence heightened pressure on Premier Giulio Andreotti's Christian Democrats to agree to a government of national emergency that would include the Communist party.  
U.S. Ambassador Richard Gardner was to leave for Washington tomorrow for consultations on the uncertain political situation in Italy, a NATO country. A Christian Democrat deputy urged Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani to reject publicly any attempt at external interference in Italian politics.  
Authorities called in 1,700 policemen to reinforce security forces in Rome after the slaying of two rightist youths Saturday fueled a weekend of hit-and-run violence and destruction by rightist extremists. A third rightist youth, shot in the head in a clash with the police Saturday night, died in a hospital today.  
School Violence  
Half a dozen extremists from both the right and the left have been shot and killed in ambushes in the last 12 months. The killers have not been caught or identified but the police assumed they were from opposite factions.  
Most victims are teenagers or in their early 20s, with violence especially in high schools and universities, pitting Marxist splinter groups and followers of the Italian Social Movement (MSI), the party founded and headed by former collaborators of the late Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini.  
Clelio Darida, under secretary in the Interior Ministry, said the police were seriously handicapped in their action by political controversies that resulted in the disruption of their network of informants.  
"It is one of the most serious problems because police without adequate information are blind and deaf," he said after a two-hour conference with police chiefs.  
The Interior Ministry's service of information has been hampered by accusations of connivance with the right. The leftist parties succeeded in passing through Parliament a thorough reform now in its early stages. Leftist opposition has also frozen a government.  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



As her mother, Mrs. Mary Boetcher, weeps in a Tel Aviv courtroom, Terry Fleener, 23, looks out of police van.



Associated Press.

**Israeli Court Gives Texas Woman Five Years as Spy**

TEL AVIV, Jan. 9 (UPI).—An Israeli court today sentenced a Texas woman to five years in prison on spy charges.  
Israeli authorities put a near-total blackout on details of the case, but her lawyer said Terry Fleener, 23, confessed in court to conveying information to the enemy, conspiracy to convey such information and rendering service to unlawful organizations.  
"We're disappointed the sentence was so harsh," said Mary Boetcher of Beon, Ohio, mother of the defendant. "We had not dared to hope we would get an expulsion from the country but we did hope for a lighter sentence."  
She said her daughter had a Lebanese Christian boyfriend whom she followed from San Antonio to Beirut, but added that "I have no personal knowledge" of contact with Palestinian guerrilla groups. "I do not see Terry as any sort of terrorist," she said.  
The defense lawyer, Peckia Langer, called the sentence "exaggerated and cruel" and said she would appeal, but other court sources said five years was the minimum term for such charges.  
The confession was part of a deal under which authorities

**Woman Five Years as Spy**

dropped more serious charges. The length of the sentence was not part of the agreement.  
Mrs. Boetcher protested the decision to hold a closed trial, saying, "Any secret trial is not fair." She was not allowed to sit in during the trial but saw her daughter briefly at the end of the final session and on four occasions in the Nevei Tirza Prison, between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.  
Mrs. Boetcher said her daughter started working for the Kuwaiti national airline in 1975 because paperwork problems prevented her from starting her sophomore year at the American University in Beirut.  
She tried again the next year but returned to the University of Texas at San Antonio when the civil war spread to the American University campus.  
Mrs. Langer, a member of the Israeli Communist party who defends many accused terrorists, said she was upset because the court would not let her make public mitigating details of the case. But other sources said Mrs. Fleener's arrest was connected with previous stops in Israel during her travels to the Middle East. Mrs. Fleener was arrested Oct. 25 at Ben-Gurion Airport.

**Begin Plan On Peace Is Backed By Party**

JERUSALEM, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Menachem Begin won backing for his Middle East peace plan from his rightist Herut party today. But government ministers appeared still sharply split over whether new Jewish settlements should be set up in occupied Arab territory.  
The central committee of Herut, the main partner in the ruling Likud coalition, voted 168-15 for Mr. Begin's proposals to grant self-rule for Arabs on the West Bank of the Jordan River and to return the Sinai peninsula to Egyptian control.  
The approval came after a stormy seven-hour session in which Mr. Begin took a tough line against President Anwar Sadat's warning that Egypt would not let Jewish settlements remain on its soil.  
Mr. Begin said that if Mr. Sadat persisted with this line he might modify his peace proposals.  
The settlement issue, brought into prominence when Jewish settlers were seen bulldozing new land in the Rafah area of north-Sinai last week, remained at the center of controversy.  
Statements by an influential Israeli politician, Moshe Arens, threw some uncertainty over just what was decided at yesterday's crucial Cabinet meeting.  
Problem to Committee  
An official statement after yesterday's meeting said it had been decided to strengthen existing settlements in the Rafah area. A spokesman said no decision had been made on creation of new ones.  
But Mr. Arens, chairman of the key Knesset (parliament) Committee of Foreign Affairs and Security, said the Cabinet had shunted another part of the settlement problem across to his committee for discussion.  
This concerned a proposal to set up four settlements on the West Bank. Mr. Arens said at a press conference that the proposal had been advanced by Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon and opposed by Cabinet ministers belonging to the Democratic Movement for Change, the most dovish group in the coalition.  
Because of the disagreement, Mr. Arens said, the proposal was sent for discussion by his committee. He said that when the issue is put to the vote tomorrow, he expected the committee to back Mr. Sharon.  
Asked about settlement in the Rafah district, Mr. Arens said he had heard about government plans for settlements in these areas. He said the committee had invited Mr. Sharon, a champion of the settler movement, to address its members on the subject next week.  
Support by Peres  
The opposition leader, Shimon Peres, expressed support tonight for the government's plan to strengthen Israeli settlements in Sinai.  
Addressing a Tel Aviv meeting of the Labor party, which he heads, Mr. Peres said a total Israeli withdrawal from the area would "weaken our national security."  
"The government must be supported in its plans to strengthen (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

**Energy Bill at Stake**

**Jackson Said to Agree On Ending Gas Bind**

By Steven Ratner  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., a key figure in the impasse over natural gas pricing, has agreed to begin a new effort to break the deadlock between Congress and the Carter administration, Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger said yesterday.  
The secretary said that Sen. Jackson had agreed over the weekend to a "wholly new effort to attempt to end this impasse" and committed himself to moving "as rapidly as possible."  
Natural gas pricing is a major element in President Carter's national energy plan, which has been under consideration by Congress for nine months. The fate of the gas issue is also linked to the other major component of the package—energy taxes—at the insistence of Sen. Russell Long, D-La., the chairman of the Finance Committee.  
The basis for discussion, Mr. Schlesinger indicated, would be a compromise agreed to by key legislators before Christmas but abandoned as a result of opposition from Sen. Jackson, who is chairman of the Energy Committee, is leading the Senate delegation to the joint House-Senate conference.  
The reported agreement would be significant because a number of congressional observers are convinced that Sen. Jackson's opposition to the Christmas compromise stemmed not so much from the details of the formula as from a broader disinclination to back new natural gas legislation or the energy taxes that are linked to it.  
Sen. Jackson has said in the past that he believes Mr. Carter's proposal on gas to be excessively generous to producers.  
Mr. Schlesinger spoke with reporters at the White House after his weekend discussions. Mr. Schlesinger had flown secretly on Friday morning to Palm Springs, Calif., where Sen. Jackson is vacationing, and returned Saturday night. Sen. Jackson was unavailable for comment.  
The Christmas compromise involved setting the price of newly discovered natural gas at \$1.75 per thousand cubic feet as of Feb. 1 and then increasing it by the inflation rate plus an extra 45 percent per year for the next six years. After that, it would be tied to a floating ceiling with a maximum increase of 15 percent per year.  
This formula would cost con-

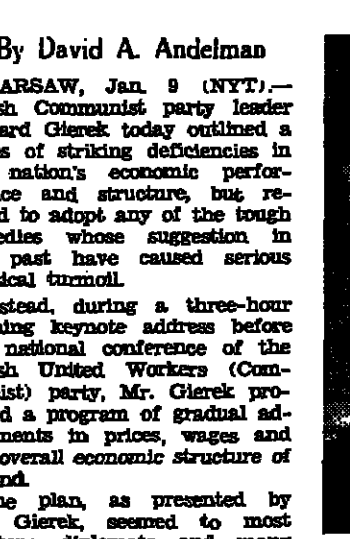
**Brezhnev Is Said To Be Ill Again**

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, who reappeared in public last week after almost a month's absence, was today officially reported suffering again from flu.  
Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told Japanese Foreign Minister Sumo Sonoda that Mr. Brezhnev "suffered a recurrence of the illness after attending a ceremony on Thursday, Japanese sources said."  
Because of this, Mr. Gromyko said, Mr. Brezhnev would not be able to receive Mr. Sonoda although a meeting had been planned.

**Proposes Gradual Adjustments**

**Gierek Unveils Price, Wage Action**

By David A. Andelman  
WARSAW, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek today outlined a series of striking deficiencies in his nation's economic performance and structure, but refused to adopt any of the tough remedies whose suggestion in the past have caused serious political turmoil.  
Instead, during a three-hour opening keynote address before the national conference of the Polish United Workers (Communist) party, Mr. Gierek proposed a program of gradual adjustments in prices, wages and the overall economic structure of Poland.  
The plan, as presented by Mr. Gierek, seemed to most Western diplomats and many Polish economists to be unlikely to solve the nation's most pressing problems—a serious imbalance in prices and wages, a paralyzed management system, shoddy workmanship and waste.  
But for at least the next year, and perhaps much longer, the program revealed today is apparently as far as the leadership is prepared to go.  
Strikes, Riots  
Eighteen months ago, strikes, demonstrations and riots broke out across Poland within hours after the government proposed sharp price increases of up to 80 percent on food and other key consumer items. The increases were promptly rescinded and never revived.  
Mr. Gierek's address is the clearest evidence to date that the shock waves of this reaction are still being felt within the top leadership of the nation and, particularly, the ruling Communist party.  
"I believe that we will be solving the problem of the prices of basic food articles gradually as the necessary economic and production prerequisites are arising," Mr. Gierek said.



Edward Gierek speaking in Warsaw yesterday.

But the problem as detailed by Mr. Gierek is far more acute than this conclusion might indicate.  
More than a year ago, the party Central Committee established a series of economic and price commissions to investigate the extent of the damage being done to the economy by the serious imbalance between wages, which have been rising steadily during the seven years of the Gierek regime, and prices, which have remained virtually unchanged.  
The conference delegates received preliminary, and still confidential, reports of these commissions. The commissions, Mr. Gierek said, "have found out how far the current prices of staple foods are falling behind the costs of producing them. This demands from the state appropriation of huge subsidies."  
Mr. Gierek himself provided no details of the extent of these subsidies. But government economists have disclosed in recent weeks that up to one-third of the national budget this year has been earmarked for subsidies of consumer-related items, including food, housing and transportation.

ing the problem of the prices of basic food articles gradually as the necessary economic and production prerequisites are arising," Mr. Gierek said.

**Cambodia Also Claims Defeats of Vietnamese**

**Sihanouk Assails Ex-Allies as Aggressors**

BANGKOK, Jan. 9 (AP).—For the second time in 3 1/2 months, Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk was said today to have emerged from retirement to take a hand in affairs of state—this time assailing his former Vietnamese allies as "aggressor forces" because of their alleged border fighting with Cambodian troops.  
The reported Sihanouk message was broadcast by the Phnom Penh radio as Cambodia claimed control of villages in its embattled Parrot's Beak region, a salient flanked by Vietnamese territory.  
Vietnam has acknowledged fighting along the border but has not admitted crossing into Cambodia. Intelligence sources, however, say that there is little doubt that Vietnamese troops and tanks have pushed deep into the Parrot's Beak region, perhaps as far as the key Mekong River town of Neak Luong, 30 kilometers inside Cambodia.  
On Oct. 25, the Phnom Penh radio broke 18 months of silence about Prince Sihanouk with a broadcast saying that in the preceding month he had issued three messages, one denouncing the United States as the "most powerful and ferocious imperialist power... in history" and the two others saluting the Cambodian Communist regime for accomplishments in domestic and foreign affairs.  
"We have the greatest satisfaction... in the historic revolutionary war by our heroic revolutionary army... over the aggressor Vietnamese forces and lackeys," Prince Sihanouk was reported to have written.  
The former chief of state, said by some to be a virtual prisoner of the Communist regime, was also said to have written that he supports the Communist party as the legal government of Cambodia.  
Despite Cambodia's claim today of its first military defeats of the Vietnamese, several Thai sources with access to detailed intelligence said that the fighting has diminished in the last few days and the conflict now appears to have shifted to a propaganda war.  
Small Cambodian units were said to have counterattacked in several spots, with the Vietnamese reportedly suffering minor losses in the Ha Tien area, at (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Prince Norodom Sihanouk

**Firemen See Problems, but Policemen Don't**

**Women on Tough N.Y. Beats: Mixed Verdict**

By Fred Ferretti  
NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—"They're exactly what the men do. I can't see why they couldn't. I'm surprised it didn't happen long ago."  
—Lt. John Yuknes, Commander, First Homicide Zone.  
"They're as mentally capable as any man, but are they as strong? You get to be 40 in this job and you're worked like hell. I've seen men fold up eventually after taking out burned bodies and pieces of people. Women? I just don't know."  
—Fireman Kenneth Wenz, Ladder Company 3.  
For most New York City policemen, it would appear, the idea of women functioning as detectives in the department's homicide zones, once male preserves, is acceptable.  
Perhaps it is because women serving as police officers and as detectives have been integral members of the force for some time. That there will be women as investigators in homicide is regarded as another step toward sexual equality within the department. And there is a further reality: Women, nine of them, will be homicide detectives within a few weeks after they complete their training with homicide teams.  
For the city's firemen, it is a different matter. There are no women serving as fire fighters, although 24 recently took the

**Cruise Missile Is Being Tested**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—A House subcommittee today announced that a hearing would begin Jan. 31 on British accusations that the Federal Aviation Administration had issued misleading data to try to persuade airlines to adopt an American instead of a British microwave landing system.  
The House subcommittee today announced that a hearing would begin Jan. 31 on British accusations that the Federal Aviation Administration had issued misleading data to try to persuade airlines to adopt an American instead of a British microwave landing system.

**Blaming 'Meddling' Remarks by Lynch**

**Protestant Leaders Pull Out of Ulster Talks**

By Roy Reed  
LONDON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Protestant leaders today pulled out of interparty talks on the future of Northern Ireland's government. They blamed "meddling" remarks by Premier Jack Lynch of the Republic of Ireland, but it is likely that they had been looking for an excuse to withdraw.  
In an Irish Radio interview yesterday, Mr. Lynch reiterated that the British government should declare its eventual intention of withdrawing its military and governmental presence from the six counties of Northern Ireland.  
He also hinted that his government might someday consider amnesty or reduced sentences for prisoners in the republic who have been convicted of political violence during the current troubles, which began in the late 1960s.  
The sharp reaction of Ulster Protestants illustrated the difficulty of making political progress in the province's political-security dispute, even though violence is diminishing.  
There was little new in Mr. Lynch's remarks about British withdrawal. He and many others in the republic have advocated that for years. Many in Ireland and in Britain would agree with his statement that the British

**Jack Lynch**



UPI

**Jack Lynch**

are tired of spending more than \$1.3 billion a year on their most troublesome province.  
"What we want them to do," he said, "is to indicate their interest in the bringing of Irish people together and their indication as well that they have little to offer Ireland as a whole, rather than to maintain what I have described as the negative guarantee contained in all the statutes."  
Asked if he expected to see the

**Jack Lynch**

old republican dream of a united Ireland in his lifetime, he said, "I could wish to see a form of administration North and South that would be acceptable to the majority of the Irish people, if not complete unity under one government, even if it was an interim acceptability, during my lifetime."  
That cautious statement of a years-old position of his party, Fianna Fail, was seized on by the major Protestant party in the North, the official Unionists, and by the Rev. Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist party. Both announced that they were leaving the British-initiated interparty talks.  
The talks had been started by Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, Roy Mason, after an amiable meeting in September between Mr. Lynch and British Prime Minister James Callaghan.  
The closed talks were described as dealing with a form of "interim devolution," meaning some step toward eventual restoration of the limited self-government that the province had when the Catholic majority began a civil rights campaign in the late 1960s that eventually led to direct rule from Westminster.  
Mr. Mason did not propose an early return to Irish-run provincial government but merely a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)





Stacks of coffins line roadside in Tam Lap village, in Vietnam near Cambodian border, according to caption information released by Hungarian photo agency MTI. The dead, according to the furnished data, were victims of a recent attack by Cambodian troops.

## Sihanouk Assails Ex-Allies as Aggressors

(Continued from Page 1)  
the southern end of the border, and around the Cambodian town of Shou, 20 kilometers from the frontier.

Tass Rebekah Brzezinski  
MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Tass today rejected an assertion by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, that the Vietnamese-Cambodian fighting represents "the first case of a proxy war between China and the Soviet Union."

## Saudi Aide Bars Oil Output Rise For Two Years

RIYADH, Jan. 9.—Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, today ruled out any increase in Saudi oil production for the next two years.  
In an interview five days before the expected arrival here of U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, Sheikh Yamani said that Saudi Arabia planned to stick by its current production ceiling of 8.5 million barrels daily for the foreseeable future. "It and when there is an increase, it will be to levels much less than those being mentioned in the United States," he said.  
"After the end of 1978, we will look at the situation in the light of circumstances," the minister said. "But there will be no radical jump."  
Saudi Arabia is the largest oil exporter.  
Sheikh Yamani predicted that the current oil-price freeze would continue through 1978 unless world demand picked up. If it did, he said the oil-producing nations would raise prices accordingly, to prevent the international oil companies from making windfall profits.

## U.K. Police Probe Switch-Off Death

WOLVERHAMPTON, England, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Detectives investigating what they call the "technical murder" of Arthur Day, 71, said yesterday that no one has admitted being responsible for the switching-off of his life-support equipment.  
Mr. Day, a former plasterer, died in a hospital here on New Year's Eve and a police spokesman said, "We are treating it as a technical murder."  
Doctors said that Mr. Day, who had suffered two heart attacks and had had a leg amputated, would have had only hours to live if he had not died minutes after his wife, son and a friend visited him. Police said that they have questioned the visitors.

## No Smallpox Reported

ATLANTA, Jan. 9 (UPI).—It has been more than two months since the last known case of smallpox occurred anywhere in the world and that was in Somalia, according to the National Center for Disease Control.

**NINA RICCI**  
Before the presentation of the Spring Collection  
**SALES**  
of Winter Collection  
Models  
Boutique Accessories  
Furs and Hats  
Wednesday January 11  
from 2:30 p.m. to 10 p.m.  
and from 2:00 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.  
20, rue des Capucines

**Make it Mackinlay's**  
  
The Five Generations Scotch

## Soviet Airlift To Ethiopia Called a Test Shows Global Ability To Friends and Foes

By Drew Middleton  
NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—

The Soviet airlift of arms to Ethiopia appears to have been part of a large exercise designed to test the Soviet Air Force's ability to move supplies and troops to northeast Africa and the Middle East, according to U.S. and Atlantic alliance analysts.

The transfer of weapons and technicians by air and sea to Ethiopia also demonstrated, the sources said, the high priority Moscow accords the establishment of a permanent base in this strategically important area.

But the air supply operations that began Nov. 25 far exceeded Ethiopia's immediate requirements. Estimates are that 225 transport aircraft, or about 12 per cent of the transport fleet, were flown to Addis Ababa, Aden and Mombasa, Mozambique.

There are reports that some of the aircraft were empty. The sources said the basic assumption that the operation was a test of transport capabilities for which the supply of the Ethiopian forces provided an excuse.

During the same period of late November and early last month, the Russians sent many merchant ships from bases in the Black Sea to Ethiopia. There are also reports that some Soviet rail lines were closed to regular traffic so that war supplies could be transported to ports as part of the exercise.

## Command and Control

At the height of the operation, the Russians launched Cosmos 954, a military reconnaissance satellite, which may have played a role in the command and control of the overall exercise.

Documentation of the Soviet operation by U.S. satellites, surveillance ships in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, and by radar sites along the routes taken by the Soviet aircraft is now fairly complete.

But why the Russians mounted so extensive an operation remains a mystery.  
A theory held by U.S. analysts is that after being ousted from Egypt in 1972 and from Somalia last year, the Soviet high command believed it necessary to demonstrate to allies and potential enemies in the area that it could sustain a friendly government, in this case Ethiopia.

There is a general agreement, however, that the Russians count on building a new center of political and military power in Ethiopia because the government there, having broken with Washington, has no other place to turn.

Firmly established on Ethiopian air bases, the Russians would be in a position to influence events in the states bordering on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

Ethiopia has an coast bordering the Indian Ocean and to that extent is a less desirable power base than Somalia. But Russian presence there creates the possibility of political or military interference in the former French territory of Djibouti on the western side of the Bab el-Mandeb Strait leading from the Gulf of Aden to the Red Sea.

Source in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization also pointed out that a strong, pro-Soviet Ethiopia, dependent on the Soviet Union for arms, technical aid and economic assistance, would be seen in Moscow as a balance to growing U.S. influence in Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Present estimates are that there are 500 Soviet advisers and technicians and 1,500 Cubans, perhaps 1,000 of them military personnel, in Ethiopia.

## Rivalry With Peking

Soviet influence in Ethiopia also has significance in Moscow's rivalry with Peking over the leadership of Third World countries in Africa.

Peking, with more limited resources, has sought support on the grounds that it, and not the Socialist imperialists in Moscow, is the legitimate political and ideological mentor of developing countries.

But in Ethiopia, as in Vietnam, Angola and Mozambique, the Russians have delivered more than propaganda and promises. To Western military planners, the operation was necessary to display the Soviet ability to project military power over great distances to achieve political ends.

Most consider it an expansion of the operation in Angola in 1975, which evoked no serious diplomatic or military reaction in the West. The expectation of one senior officer is that the Soviet high command now believes it has "a license and the ability to intervene by air at increasingly great distances."

Sen. Kennedy stopped here six hours before flying to Japan.

## Kennedy Hands Chinese Officials Travel Requests

HONG KONG, Jan. 9 (WP).—Senator Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., has presented Chinese officials with 22 requests from U.S. residents seeking permission for relatives to leave China. It is the first test of Peking's promise last week to relax its overseas travel restrictions.

Gen. Kennedy, who arrived here today after a two-week tour of the People's Republic, said the Chinese gave no indication what they would do about the requests. Chinese officials did, however, allow Gen. Kennedy to visit a 47-year-old Shanghai resident whose request for permission to join his ailing father in Massachusetts has been pending for four years.

Asked about his feelings on human rights in China at a press conference here, Sen. Kennedy said: "I believe that the most important proposal in this area is reunification of families." He said Chinese concessions in these areas would improve the prospects for normalization of relations with Washington, which Sen. Kennedy supports.

Sen. Kennedy stopped here six hours before flying to Japan.

## Somalia Warns of War

Nairobi, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Somalia warned today that the airlift would spark off a major war in the Horn of Africa.

The Mogadishu radio said last night that the Russian arms depots in Soviet Central Asia near the Chinese frontier had been thrown open to meet Ethiopia's needs.

"The only result of the Russian intervention in the affairs of the Horn and their major infusion of arms into Ethiopia will be to set the whole region ablaze in a major and prolonged war, in which ultimately the Russians and their lackeys will be defeated," the radio added.

## They Live as in Moscow, Leningrad The Russians Remain Strangers in Soviet Asia

By Craig R. Whitney

DUSHANBE, U.S.S.R. (NYT).—The main street in Dushanbe, the capital of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Tadzhikistan, is not named after a local hero but after Lenin. Most of the faces on Lenin Street are not ethnic Russian but Middle Eastern and Asian, though the low buildings have a distinctly Russian atmosphere. And the Russian families who live here, if a professor and his wife are at all typical, preserve their Russianness as well.

They have lived here for 20 years and reared three children, none of whom speaks the language—similar to Persian—of the Moslem Tadzhiks among whom they grew up. When they have friends over for a meal, they eat Russian food, not the ceremonial pilaf that would be de rigueur in a Tadzhik home.

"We live here just as we used to in Moscow and Leningrad," the professor said. "We like and respect the Tadzhiks and we've had a wonderful life here. But there is still a big difference."

One difference is that in rising on the social ladder the indigenous people—Tadzhiks here in Dushanbe, Uzbeks in nearby Tashkent—tend to adopt the customs of their Russian protectors rather than the other way around. It is the kind of mechanism that operated in India when it was a British colony; yet if these are colonies, they are at least successful ones.

## See Trouble

Foreign analysts comparing Russia's low birth rate with the higher ones in Central Asia—the population is growing by more than 3 per cent a year in Tadzhikistan—see trouble for Moscow if Russian domination does not give way to more autonomy. Yet from close up the material progress it has brought seems to have made the Russians welcome strangers, if they are still strangers.

This is not Russia, it is Asia, yet it lacks the grinding poverty of Afghanistan or the primitiveness of the hill towns of Turkey, countries to which this area can fairly be compared.

At the Zeranah restaurant in Tashkent, two well-dressed young Uzbeks and their wives sit at a table to watch a very Russian floor show and the first thing they do is order a bottle of Soviet champagne. Asked whether the Moslem tradition of abstinence survives, they laugh:

"Nobody under 45 is a believer anymore," one says, and orders one of the two bottles of vodka said to be produced in Moslem Uzbekistan every year, for a round of Russian-style toasts.

Here in Dushanbe, dark-eyed Tadzhiks crowd around the New Year's decorations counter at the central department store to buy trees and bulbs for another un-Asian custom—a Soviet-style New Year's celebration.

## Culture Divided

Cultural events tend to be strictly divided, Russians going to see performances of Russian opera, symphony and ballet, Uzbeks going to other auditoriums to see and hear their own.

"I've been to concerts where I've been the only white person present," said a foreign student of traditional Uzbek music at the conservatory in Tashkent, meaning that he was the only European present.

An Uzbek-speaking Russian once turned to a foreigner at a restaurant table there and, in the presence of his Uzbek guests, said, "Lenin said, 'Know your enemies,' and I know."

The Central Asian republics were created by the Soviet regime in 1925 out of what had been Turkistan in the Russian Empire.

## Egypt Will Claim Israel Oil Funds

CAIRO, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Egypt will claim \$2.1 billion in compensation from Israel for oil Israel extracted in the Sinai Peninsula for more than eight years, Premier Mamdouh Salem said today.

The state-controlled Middle East News Agency said Mr. Salem made the statement in Aswan, where President Anwar Sadat has been staying.

Mr. Salem said there will be other compensation claims against Israel, but he did not spell them out.

## Andreotti Barred From Revealing Covert Branch of Secret Service

ROME, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Premier Giulio Andreotti was interrupted by a prosecutor, defense counsel and judge in court today when he tried to reveal the Italian Secret Service's war plans.

Testifying at the conspiracy trial of men alleged to have plotted an abortive coup with the late rightist Prince Junio Valerio Borghese in December, 1970, Mr. Andreotti was asked about the truth of testimony given by former Secret Service chief Gen. Vito Miceli, one of the accused men, that there was an ultrasecret service within the Secret Service.

The Premier, who was defense minister when the plot was discovered, said: "In peacetime, there is no service of that kind. But in wartime, a plan is activated for an information organization intended to operate behind enemy lines and to support Italian armed forces."

Public prosecutor Wilfredo Veltrone then jumped up and said that what Mr. Andreotti was saying was so secret that even Gen. Miceli had refused to give details.

Gen. Miceli's defense counsel said: "I agree that the question and the answer that Mr. Andreotti was giving be struck from the record."

The presiding judge agreed with both men and ruled that the question, which had been put by an assistant judge, was irrelevant.



Waiting patiently for a train is this Uzbek traveler.

While they are officially called "autonomous," every aspect of their development is closely controlled from Moscow.

Yet, as David Montgomery, a visiting professor from Utah, said, "If you compare the Russian treatment of the native peoples of Central Asia to our treatment of American Indians, the Soviets come out way ahead of us."

How the Russians, who came to the Asian deserts north of Afghanistan as colonial administrators before the revolution, have transformed the relationship is a common Soviet propaganda theme. One thing they have undoubtedly succeeded in doing under Communism is to raise the standard of living and the level of literacy.

"We have 100 per cent literacy here now," a young inquisitor guide tells foreign visitors in Dushanbe, "and before the revolution, no one could read."

The Russians tried first to replace the traditional Arabic script with the Latin alphabet

## To Guide Middle East Talks

## U.S. Says Israel, Egypt Agree on Principles

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The Carter administration has expressed optimism in the last 24 hours over the chances for Israel and Egypt to reach agreement on a set of principles to guide further Middle East negotiations when political talks resume in Jerusalem next Monday.

President Carter, in an interview made public yesterday at the end of his recent overseas trip, said that "I don't know of any differences" of opinion over the principles between President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, said yesterday that there was "an identity of views" between Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin over "the broad outlines of an eventual accommodation, and particularly an identity of views regarding the general approach toward a negotiating process."

The White House adviser was asked about the debate in Israel over building new settlements in the Sinai. His reply, which came before yesterday's Cabinet decision in Israel not to create more such settlements, was that to do so would be "a sign of poor judgment" and "might complicate the negotiating process."

## Really Remarkable

Mr. Brzezinski, appearing on television, said that the progress made in the last year toward a Middle East settlement was "really remarkable." "This has truly been a year of the Middle East," he said, "and a year of striking progress."

Discussing the U.S. preference that no independent Palestinian state be necessary to find "an arrangement" which gives moderate gains, which gives moderate gains, an entity with which they can be associated, but also arrangements

which take fully into account the legitimate interests both of Israel and of Jordan."

When asked if he thought that Mr. Begin had the domestic political strength to make further concessions, he said that the Israeli Prime Minister was in a position comparable to that of the late Charles de Gaulle, in that De Gaulle assumed power at a time when France was divided over the Algerian issue and was able to make peace on that issue even at the cost of losing much support.

## Death Toll Rises in Italy

(Continued from Page 1)  
ernment bill that would widen police power and which the Corriere della Sera, Italy's largest newspaper, described as "intolerable."

In the awkward political situation, no party is strong enough to rule alone and the Christian Democrat minority government rests on the backing of the left for survival.

After 17 months of moderation, the Communists have suddenly confronted the Christian Democrats with the alternative of taking them in some way as ruling partners or facing a government crisis with the country troubled by political violence and a weak economy. The Communist moves were backed by the Socialists and the small Republican party, which has been strongly anti-Communist in the past.

Mr. Brzezinski said that he found in Mr. Begin "the qualities of a courageous fighter, and I sense in him also the makings of a statesman, a person who seized the opportunity to create permanent peace for his people, and that opportunity may in some respects be in conflict with these other qualities."

"I have the feeling that Begin will be a historical figure," he said, "and, just as Sadat rose above the animosities and the smallness of his associates, so will Begin."

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## Urban Renewal

In Tashkent, urban renewal was hastened by an earthquake that destroyed 35 per cent of the adobe structures in 1968. The others are steadily being flattened by bulldozers. The owners are not reimbursed but are given new apartments and a plot on the edge of town to raise vegetables.

Living conditions in the old quarter of Tashkent around the October Market are so primitive that customs officials in Moscow objected to pictures of them being sent to The New York Times. The Uzbeks like the old busts because they have room for traditional baking ovens and even blacksmith forges that modern apartments lack.

Yet the air does not vibrate with the tension of frustrated nationalism. Life and climate are kinder than in Moscow. Even in early winter, the markets are filled with melons, apples and vegetables—though not much meat—and hot, fragrant flat loaves of Middle Eastern bread. And the birth rate is the highest in the Soviet Union.

For all the autonomy, though, the Russians seem to keep things firmly in their hands. Uzbeks and Tadzhiks officials tend to have Russian deputies the way South Vietnamese officials used to have American advisers. The Bureau, or inner circle, of the Uzbek Central Committee, for example, has six Uzbek members and five Russians. Until 1976 the Russians were in the majority.

Moscow remains a difficult city for Uzbeks, Tadzhiks and other Central Asians to move to, work in or penetrate. They make their careers in their own republics, not in the Soviet capital.

But the post office in Dushanbe has a big clock that runs on Moscow time and has railroad stations, airports and other public places do all over the Soviet Union. Here it produces confusion the way a clock set on Los Angeles time would in New York. Moscow is three time zones, and half a world, away.

Religious and traditional customs are stronger in rural areas, officials say, and even on the streets of the cities, Uzbeks men wear the traditional black hat with four white tassels against evil.

"The tradition among people here is to work and live in the place where they were born," said Kakhar Makhkanov, a Tadzhik deputy premier who is the chairman of the Republic's State Planning Committee. "Twenty

years ago, it was difficult to move a family from its old adobe house into a modern apartment. Now, they come asking us to move them."

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## Senators See Torrijos

## In Canal Zone, 'Codels' Mix Fun, Fact-Finding

By Adam Clymer

PANAMA CITY, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Codal Baker is gone, but codel is not. The Senate minority leader, who came here last Tuesday, departed unaccompanied by a "pro" and an "anti" from the ranks of the Senate Republicans themselves.

John Chafee of Rhode Island and Jake Garn of Utah. The extravaganza of the visit was Wednesday's tour from the Pacific to the Caribbean and back again, conducted by no less a guide than Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, supreme leader of the revolution.

He showed them what Panama wanted to do with one chunk of Canal Zone land, produced a couple of samples of speeches and questions and led them through a campaign-style street walk in Colon. There he showed them how he governs. Faced with complaints about the \$15 annual high-school registration fee, Gen. Torrijos promptly ordered it eliminated for students whose parents were unemployed, and halved for the others.

He also talked twice privately with the senators about the canal treaties, finally getting their message but not responding so decisively as he did about the school fees. Gen. Torrijos's only rival for showmanship was the U.S. Army's Southern Command. On Thursday, there was a helicopter tour of the Canal Zone and the canal, interrupted briefly for a commercial in the form of an infantry demonstration. Then there were briefings on the overall canal defenses and on "intelligence," meaning a rundown on the good guys and the bad guys of the Panamanian leadership.

After that, the visitors heard from a Panamanian who had just been placed in the "bad guys" category. Lt. Col. Manuel Antonio Noriega, chief of intelligence and security for the Guardia Nacional, Panama's army-police force. In what the senators took as a calculated threat, he lectured on the guards' skilled military training, the vulnerability of the canal and the need for cooperation between the United States and the government of Panama.

The senators spent much of their time here, when they were not listening, trying to explain U.S. politics. Sen. Garn told Panamanian businessmen that 99 per cent of those who write him letters ask him what is in the canal treaties. And Sen. Baker tried to explain that amendments do not equal obstructionism, telling them, "I hope we can adjust the treaties so they will pass the Senate."

Canal Zone residents, in meetings with senators, emphasized the likely discrimination that black Panama Zone employees would suffer after Panama takes over. (At Sen. Chafee's meeting, the effectiveness of that concern was undercut when the chairman called the blacks "a credit to their race.") Only after that issue has faded were the fears of the Americans concerning Panamanian dictators and inefficiency raised.

A fear that plainly impressed the senators was the possibility that the State Department had drafted the pacts in too much of a hurry to get proper predictions on actions that would arise whether Panama's new revenues, on which the government here counts heavily for economic development, are to come out of tolls before or after money is put aside for maintenance and capital improvements.

The senators, who took up that issue with Gen. Torrijos on Saturday, managed to arm themselves against embarrassing surprises on the Senate floor. While a local newspaper said the stream of Senate visitors was making Panamanians feel like inhabitants of a zoo, codel Baker left more behind than empty film boxes and a few dollars lost at casinos. The same alarms of possible treaty troubles that provoke senators to ask more questions can serve as free intelligence to the State Department and the government of Panama about possible problems in the Senate.

But a spokesman for the company said that the charges "border slightly on the absurd." "You would have to be insane to compromise with safety—what is the incentive to cheat?"



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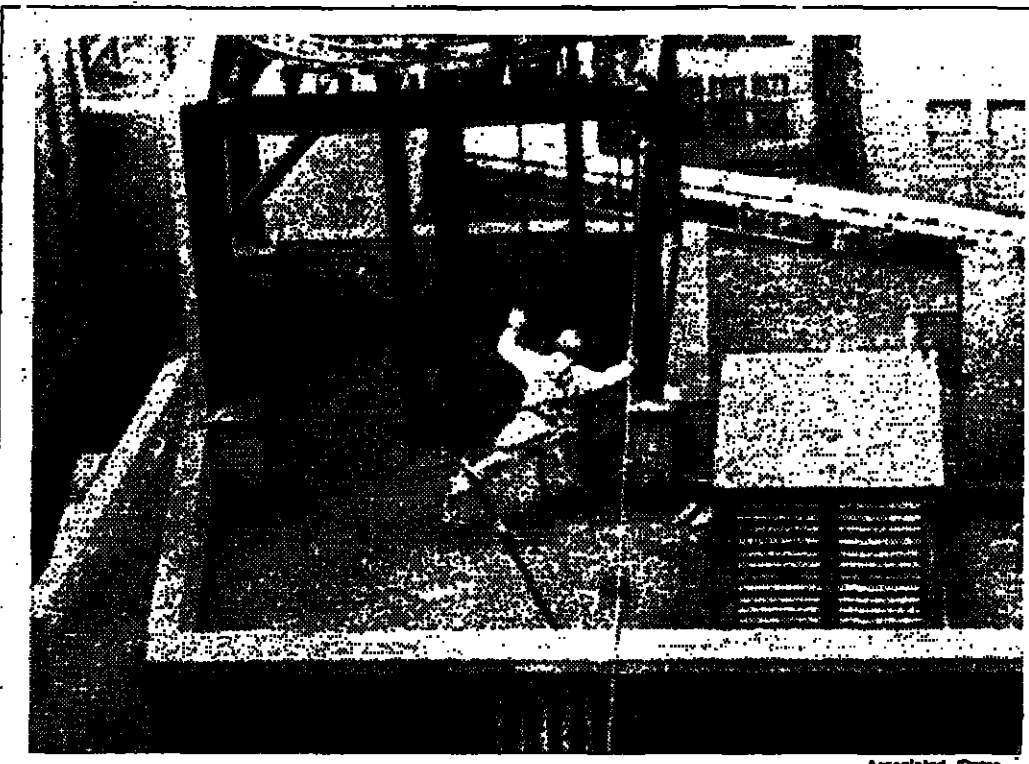
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OOOOPS—Stuntman Warren Bacon, 30, starts an unscheduled plunge 150 feet straight down after slipping on a high wire. Saved by his safety rope tied around his waist, Bacon was hauled to safety. Stunt was for a TV commercial in New York.

## For Voluntary Testimony, Seoul Lawyer Says

## Park May Go to Closed Congress Hearing

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Jan. 9 (WP).—Lawyers for Tongsun Park and the United States Justice Department agreed today that a congressional subpoena of Mr. Park will not interfere with the agreement requiring his testimony in U.S. courts on the influence-buying scandal in Washington.

"We don't intend to pull out the plug now," the South Korean businessman's lawyer, William Hundley, said in an interview as preparations began here for preliminary questioning of Mr. Park, the central figure in the investigation.

As a news briefing later, acting U.S. Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti said that a House Ethics Committee plan to serve its subpoena on Mr. Park when he goes to the United States presents no obstacle to obtaining Mr. Park's testimony in U.S. courts.

Mr. Hundley said that he thinks his client will agree to testify voluntarily before the House Ethics panel and two other congressional committees. There would need to be a "clarification" of the Ethics Committee's subpoena terms, he said. "My guess is that it will be clarified," the lawyer added. "We have got to know what they have in store for this guy."

In closed sessions Mr. Hundley said he would recommend to Mr. Park that he testify voluntarily in closed sessions, and he said he thought that his client would heed that recommendation.

The Ethics Committee issued the subpoena to get its own direct information from Mr. Park. Last week, committee counsel Leon Jaworski said that a failure by the South Korean government to help his panel obtain Mr. Park's testimony would "surely

result in the most adverse consequences," a comment interpreted here as a threat to cut U.S. aid to South Korea.

In response, a high South Korean official—believed to be Foreign Minister Park Tong-Chin—told the Seoul press that such a threat could interfere with the implementation of the agreement, signed Dec. 31 by the two countries, to have Tongsun Park testify in U.S. courts.

The agreement specified that the businessman was not obliged to testify before Congress. It left unanswered the question of whether he could be compelled to do so by congressional subpoena.

Mr. Civiletti told newsmen that Mr. Jaworski had known before he threatened retaliation against South Korea that "there were other channels" available for obtaining Mr. Park's congressional testimony. The tentative offer of Mr. Park's voluntary testimony had been made earlier by Mr. Hundley to the Ethics Committee.

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## Separations—Some Decades-Old—Are Resented

## China Job Priorities Split Many Couples

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Jan. 9 (WP).—CHANG Tu-li and Liu Mei-hua met and fell in love while attending Shanghai's Putun University. They looked forward to enjoying a long and happy married life while pursuing their careers as engineers.

Then Mr. Chang was transferred in 1969 to a commune in Kwangtung Province, 600 miles to the south. He managed to get a short vacation to return to Shanghai and marry Miss Liu, who was assigned to a factory in that city. But for the next seven years, before he finally fled to Hong Kong, Mr. Chang never saw his wife for more than a month each year. They got that much time together only by exaggerating the seriousness of an old case of hepatitis. Even when the couple had a son, Mr. Chang's appeals to be reassigned to Shanghai were ignored.

It is an old story in China, and it provides the basis of one of the most deep-seated grievances of the family-centered Chinese. Their government has decided to put the interest of the national economy before those of untold thousands of separated married couples. As the Chinese rebel against or adjust to this policy, they reveal interesting things about the one facet of life in China about which foreigners probably learn the least—sexual habits.

The forced separations have brought heartbreak, corruption and even some cases of adultery. They have made life nerve-racking and sometimes politically dangerous for government personnel. Interviews with young officials in China and refugees and sociologists here, along with a close reading of the Chinese press, indicate that the policy has been particularly hard on better-educated, young, urban Chinese—whose support for the government is now considered to be crucial for turning the country into a modern industrial state.

The system has even affected foreigners. Andrew and Lynn Kirkpatrick, a married student couple from Britain, were forbidden to live together when they arrived in Shanghai late last year for study. They slept in separate crowded dormitories. When a European businessman allowed them to spend the night together a few times at his Shanghai home, he was reprimanded by the local public security office.

Many Chinese have accepted the separations as a necessary sacrifice for the revolution. Some pharmacists distribute a popular "visiting pill," a powerful contraceptive that women could take during the occasional visits of husbands from distant assignments. In Chinese cities, some walls bear small posters marked with horizontal arrows that point in opposite directions. They have been put up by men assigned to a distant city who seek to rejoin their wives by swapping jobs with someone.

Many separations go back to the 1950s. Then, the recently victorious Communist regime, to disperse crucial industries that might be targets of nuclear attack and to develop the countryside, moved entire factories to remote parts of the country. Husbands or wives assigned to the factories had to go along. Rarely could their spouses arrange a job assignment to the same area.

The most severely affected marriages are those between college students, who are often given assignments far from their university towns after graduation. Also, in recent years many men with city jobs, unable to find a wife in town, have married

rural women but have been unable to bring them to the city because of severe restrictions on urban growth.

William Parish Jr., a University of Chicago sociologist who conducted interviews here of refugees—including Chan Tu-li, which is not the man's real name—said that Chinese couples do not take such separations as hard as Americans might, "but they're not very happy about them."

"The sexual aspect is not so important," he said, noting that even young Chinese couples permitted to live together find few moments of privacy.

One couple in Canton "lived in a place that had been partitioned off into bedrooms," he said. "But a guy sleeping in the top of a triple bunkbed in the next room could look down into their bed. They put up a sheet to block the view, but the sheet was full of holes."

Some spouses tolerate separation for fear of something worse. The relatively few million people who are registered in large cities, like Peking, Shanghai or Canton, are guaranteed a steady supply of grain even during bad times when peasants in some drought-stricken communes must die on roots. Children who grow up in cities are far more likely to get factory jobs, the pinnacle of prestige and job security for most Chinese. The cities provide schools that will better prepare children for the all-important college entrance examination.

The forced separations and the unwillingness of party officials to authorize marriages for people not yet in their mid-20s does occasion some extramarital sex. One refugee told of a Canton woman "who got pregnant by a next-door neighbor. Her husband was older and away a lot because he was a fisherman."

The woman's mother became enraged and threw her daughter out of her home. The local party committee found her new quarters.

Mr. Parish said officials did not appear to punish extramarital affairs too harshly, "unless it was the wife of a party cadre working in another place. Then you could be accused of something called breaking up the family."

If the illicit relationship causes a pregnancy when it is not the adulteress's turn to have a child under the neighborhood birth-control plan, the other women in the neighborhood can be very rough, the Chicago sociologist added.

"I've heard of some very nasty cases," said Mr. Parish, when they would bring the woman up before a meeting of everyone in her work unit "and ask her all the intimate details of her relationship."

Such incidents have persuaded many young people to suppress all desire for love or marriage until assigned to their permanent work posts.

U.S. Unit Issues 'Hazard Alert' on Grain Elevators

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has issued a special "hazard alert" to grain elevator operators urging them to act quickly to prevent explosions of the kind that have killed more than 50 workers in recent weeks.

In a letter to operators, Eula Ringham, assistant secretary of labor for occupational health, called for "immediate actions" to safeguard grain elevator employees.

"The central purpose of this action is to provide employers, workers and public officials with comprehensive, up-to-date information on the safety hazards that can cause explosions," the letter said.

Within the last few weeks there have been grain elevator explosions in Louisiana, Texas, Illinois and Mississippi. More than 50 persons were killed in those explosions and 50 more were injured seriously enough to be hospitalized.

N.Y. Paper Issues First Editions

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The Trib, the newest entry in the competitive New York morning newspaper field, began publication today with a picture of the city's dawn skyline on Page One.

Television crews recorded the publication as Trib staffers put the finishing touches on their first effort to compete in a morning news market dominated by the Daily News and The New York Times.

The first edition of the tabloid, 25 cents at newsstands, was 72 pages long. The first press run of 250,000 copies sold out, according to Leonard Safir, editor in chief and publisher.

A new name in Luxembourg  
Un nouveau nom à Luxembourg  
Ein neuer Name in Luxemburg  
Um novo nome em Luxemburgo  
Un nuevo nombre en Luxemburgo  
Un nuovo nome in Lussemburgo  
Een nieuwe naam in Letzeburg  
En neue Name in Luxemburg  
Новое имя в Люксембурге  
اسم جديد في لوكسمبورغ

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## Distinctions in the Mideast

The latest arguments between Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat over the Sinai are essentially part of the process of reducing general principles to specific bargaining points. And while this process occurs in every major negotiation, it is complicated, in the present case, by the publicity that surrounded the initial statements—and now accompanies the distinctions that are being drawn.

A previous example of this, of course, was the sequence of definitions that President Carter appended to his call for a Palestinian "homeland." This, he said after Mr. Begin visited Washington, did not mean an independent Palestinian state. But it did, he told Mr. Sadat, imply self-determination for the Palestinians. What would happen if the Palestinians determined that their homeland should be free and independent has yet to be explained.

The business of thinking out loud has also marred the development of negotiations over the Sinai. At first, it was made known that Israel would withdraw from this area, still largely desert. But then there were distinctions drawn on the Israeli side. Israeli troops and settlements, it appeared, would remain in the Sinai.

Naturally, Mr. Sadat objected to that. He said the Israelis should burn down their Sinai settlements.

But Mr. Begin replied that burning villages should be left to the Neros of the

world. Israel is expanding its settlements in the Sinai, although not increasing their number.

Now, it is possible that some answer to the intermingling of peoples and religions in the Middle East, short of partition and sovereignty, can be found. There is a form of internationalism—which President Carter has proposed as an initial stage, at least, for the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This, it might be pointed out, was what was suggested for the Jewish homeland—promised in the Balfour Declaration—when the British were about to withdraw from their Palestinian mandate.

But the United Nations partition, the Israeli declaration of independence and the ensuing war terminated that; there was partition, with the Arab portions that remained after the first fighting being absorbed into Jordan, Syria and Egypt.

The later wars, while they have spread Israeli occupation and stiffened Israeli insistence on wider territories, have also strengthened Palestinian nationalism and public support for that among the Arab states. Whether this can be modified by some form of international supervision, as the Palestine Liberation Organization has hinted, is still a possibility—but only that. The whole Mideastern question is in flux, which is good, but it is also studded with hard, sharp issues that may crystallize the problem—which is potentially bad.

## The Tourist's Return

Now that President Carter is home from his seven-country trip, he and the White House staff are already laboring to explain that there really was a firm rope of logic and natural interest that tied it all together. But the best answer he might give to the question of how he summed up the achievements of those nine days would be one simple sentence: "I saw a bit of the world out there."

Swaddled by protocol, fenced off by security guards, a President can scarcely expect to penetrate more than a few millimeters into the societies he visits. But even those millimeters can make a difference. Reporters traveling with Carter noted the contrasts between his receptions in Poland and Iran, where political reserve and security precautions both chilled and stifled, and the spontaneous warmth of the crowds that turned out to greet him in India.

That contrast must have impressed Carter. Similarly, the jerry-built concrete and stucco oasis of Riyadh in the vast Saudi Arabian desert, and the dense throngs in the tiny village now renamed in his honor, must have given the President a tactile sense of the contrast between affluence and poverty that characterizes so much of what is known as the Third World.

Presidents spend most of their working days wrestling with abstractions. Problems

come neatly packaged in briefing books and decision memorandums. Occasionally they come attached to real faces, but even then most flesh-and-blood encounters occur within the antiseptic world of the White House. This is true of the most emotion-laden issues of American life. It is even more true when the issues are foreign. One visit to the South Bronx—even a hurried visit—is worth a stack of agency reports.

There were some valuable diplomatic aspects to the President's trip. His presence was balm for the strained relationship between India and the United States, the world's two largest democracies. In his hurried Aswan meeting with President Sadat of Egypt, Carter skillfully squared the circle of Palestinian self-determination in a manner that was helpful to both Sadat and Prime Minister Begin of Israel. And the two days he spent in the company of France's President Giscard d'Estaing symbolized a welcome closeness.

But such a trip would be worth the time and the expense if only because it brought Carter into contact with the world out there. Like any tourist, he may feel within a few days that he never left home. But the images will linger, and they should serve him well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Unlocking Canal Treaties

Since the ambitions of some Republican contenders for the White House have created so much trouble for the Panama Canal treaties, it seems only just that the ambitions of another should now be pointing the other way. Sen. Howard Baker's remarks, during a visit to Panama last week, may give the treaties just the push they need to win Senate support this year.

Mr. Baker, the minority leader in the Senate, has been noncommittal on the issue and a potential obstacle to ratification. Now he seems to be staking out a positive position. His remarks remain ambiguous, but there seems no reason to doubt the positive interpretation given them by Panamanians who also heard him in private.

While maintaining that the treaties stand no chance of Senate approval in their present form, Sen. Baker suggests that he, and a probably decisive number of colleagues, could vote for them if certain changes and clarifications are made. If he means substantial changes, then they would require extensive new negotiations with Panama—a major setback to the treaties' progress. If, as seems more likely, he means mainly clarification, then the chances of early Senate approval have brightened considerably.

The treaties as they now stand serve the interests of both the United States and Panama. They reduce the risks of danger to the canal from a future Panamanian nationalist reaction while creating the basis for broader international acceptance of the United States' right to defend the canal. Panama gains not only patriotic satisfac-

tion but also the promise of greater political stability and significant economic development.

The most serious objections in the United States have dealt with the absence of explicit defense rights for the United States after the year 2000 and with the vagueness of the guarantee that American war vessels will have a right of priority passage in time of crisis. Gen. Omar Torrijos, Panama's leader, plainly acknowledged these rights when he visited President Carter in October. He has now implied that they can be more explicitly incorporated into the treaty texts without great difficulty. Sen. Baker says that this would go some way toward winning his support.

The flexibility that Gen. Torrijos is again demonstrating testifies to the strength of his political position in Panama and to his grasp of the political realities in the U.S. Senate. He has agreed to a series of compromises to help ratification, but there are obviously limits to how far he should be asked to go. The fact remains that no important U.S. interests have not now been secured.

What remains is politics. Sen. Baker has been under considerable pressure in his state of Tennessee and among Republicans generally to oppose the treaties, outright or by demanding impossible modifications. If he can now see a way to facilitate their approval while portraying himself as a tough and victorious negotiator, he will have served himself and his country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

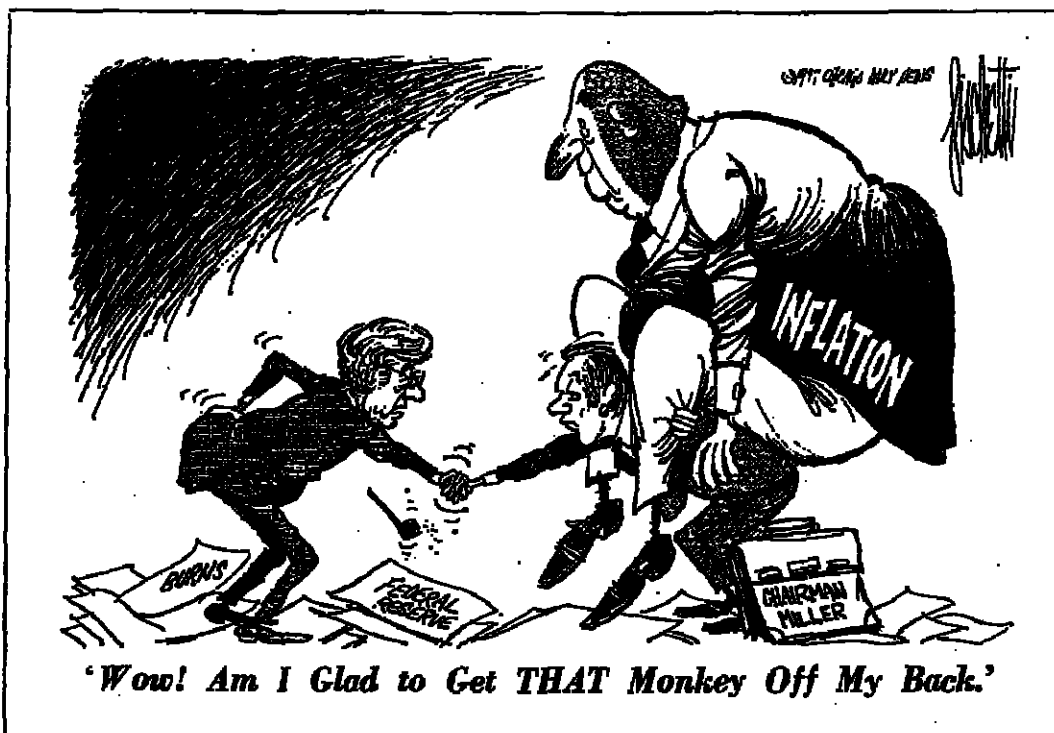
January 10, 1903

WASHINGTON—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave the most brilliant state reception of the season last night for members of the diplomatic corps and other distinguished guests. But it was the ladies who were outstanding. Mrs. Roosevelt's costume was of white velvet, and she wore a diamond necklace. Her daughter Alice was dressed in white net spangled in silver. Mrs. Whitehead Reid was in black lace over white, and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew was in pale blue satin trimmed with lace.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 10, 1928

PARIS—Paris, where so many butterflies burn their wings, offers success with all its accompaniments only to a few. Josephine Baker, the young American, is one of those. Had she remained in America her success might have been limited to certain cabarets. Paris has not only made of her a queen of the music hall, but now wants her to add to her laurels the conquest of the seventh art. Specially written scenarios are going to be done for the young dark actress, emphasizing her dramatic and singing qualities.



## New Soviet Missile Power

By Charles A. Sorrels

WASHINGTON—The prospective SALT-2 agreement evidently would ignore the threatening potential of a major new Soviet strategic missile: the SS-19 intercontinental ballistic missile, one of two successors to the widely deployed (about 1,000) SS-11 missile force.

The SS-19 has three to four times the payload-carrying capacity ("throw-weight") of the SS-11, and delivers six MIRVs (multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles).

With its evident emphasis on improved accuracy, an SS-19 missile force of perhaps 400 could have the potential for a sophisticated attack, destroying most of the 1,000 Minuteman silo-based ICBMs in the United States, by the early to mid-1980s.

Yet, unaccountably, this potential has been essentially forgotten in the concentration, albeit apparently ineffective, in SALT-2 upon another new Soviet ICBM, the SS-18, successor to the SS-9.

The proposed level under SALT-2 for the SS-18 force is reportedly about twice as high (308 instead of 150) as the Carter administration initially sought as a limit. This unrelaxed level for the SS-18 force, coupled with the lack of effective constraint on the SS-19 force by allowing a total ceiling of 800-850 Soviet ICBMs with MIRVs, stretches the meaning of the term "limitation" and would represent a substantial failure of SALT-2 to accomplish fundamental objectives the United States has hoped for nearly a decade to achieve in SALT.

### Early Objectives

For perspective, we should recall the principal concerns and objectives of the United States in SALT-1, which began formally in late 1969 and concluded in May 1972 with a treaty sharply limiting deployment and development of antiballistic-missile systems, and an interim (five-year) agreement that set a ceiling on strategic offensive ballistic missile (land and submarine-based) launchers.

Without such recollection, preoccupation with the "political" significance of a new agreement between the superpowers—often viewed as an end in itself—can produce or reinforce amnesia about why we began where we have ended to be in the strategic arms-limitation talks endeavor.

During SALT-1, the United States was especially concerned with continuing deployment of the Soviet SS-9, a force that could eventually be able to destroy a large portion of the Minuteman force, and with ABM programs of both superpowers that, if widely deployed and improved, could reduce the effectiveness of retaliatory, "second-strike" forces, and thus erode their ability to deter a first strike and prompt costly and unstable "defense-offense" arms competition.

The principal objectives of the United States in both SALT-1 and 2 were to enhance the stability of mutual deterrence by limiting threats to the survivability and effectiveness of strategic offensive forces, and to constrain the costs of the arms competition.

The 1972 ABM treaty advanced both objectives. However, in the case of strategic offensive forces, we had good reason, as early as 1973-74, to doubt seriously whether these goals had been accomplished by the 1972 agreement. Less than a year after the signing of SALT-1, the Russians began to flight-test four new ICBMs, a program effort of unprecedented and surprising scope: SS-16 and SS-19, plus SS-18 and SS-17.

The United States had expected some new Soviet ICBMs, and qualitative modernization was ex-

pectly permitted and pursued by the United States itself under the interim agreement. The United States had previously overestimated how soon after the United States the Russians would introduce ICBMs with MIRVs.

However, the United States underestimated both the number of new Soviet ICBMs with MIRVs and the number of large warheads per missile. The deployment rate of the new missiles was initially somewhat slower than expected, but accuracy improvements have been faster.

We now have the prospect, recently reaffirmed by Defense Secretary Harold Brown, of yet another new generation of Soviet ICBMs, again at least four, with flight tests beginning perhaps within the next year. It has become very hard to believe that the Russians share our concern with strategic stability, which they reportedly have never even discussed in detail during SALT.

In sum, during SALT-1 only one Soviet ICBM system, the SS-9, posed the destabilizing potential of destroying most of the Minuteman force. Now, unfortunately, there are two—the SS-19 and the SS-18.

Unless a SALT-2 agreement sharply curtails the force levels of both Soviet systems, the agreement will not obviate or significantly delay the need to deal with the problem of growing vulnerability of the Minuteman force, by such means as restrained deployment of a new, much more survivable and powerful ICBM—the MX—recently further deferred in development by the Carter administration. Disregarding the potential of the SS-19 force—already up to a level of more than 150—would facilitate an agreement without serving our future security.

Charles A. Sorrels is a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution.

## Western Allies, South Africa Face Namibia Confrontation

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The United States and its Western allies may soon be in another diplomatic confrontation with South Africa. This time the issue will be Namibia (South-West Africa), the huge, mineral-rich country that South Africa has administered for years but has been told by the United Nations to leave.

Last winter, the United States, Canada, Britain, France and a West Germany headed off a United Nations demand by saying they would try to negotiate independence for Namibia. Representatives of the five have held many sessions with Prime Minister John Vorster and Foreign Minister P. W. Botha of South Africa. At times agreement has seemed close. But now informed diplomats say the prospects are gloomy.

Mr. Botha is due to come to New York next week for one more round of talks with the five. But he is expected to bring with him, too, a form of ultimatum: Unless an internationally acceptable plan is worked out soon, South Africa will proceed with an "internal solution." It will create an independent Namibia on its own terms.

### Curious Creature

For South Africa to let go of the territory, after years of legal and political defiance, sounds like a welcome breakthrough. Mr. Botha will argue that the world should be contented. But a look at the kind of state South Africa would probably declare independent discloses a very curious creature.

Namibia, in the prospective South African plan, would be a state formally divided along ethnic lines. The country's meager population of about 1 million is made up of 11 tribal groups and 100,000 whites. Under the plan, each of these 12 blocks would have an effective veto power, because Parliament could act only by ethnic "consensus."

The plan is reminiscent of the "liberum veto," the rule of unanimity that crippled the government of Poland in the 17th and 18th centuries. It would be extremely hard, if not impossible, for Namibia to act as a nation. The country would really be a tribal confederation. There would be almost no chance of changing the property and other laws that assure white dominance.

South Africa has even moved to divide the proposed new state's armed forces along ethnic lines. It is creating "regional forces," really tribal armies. Such a system would leave Namibia without an effective national army—and totally dominated by its powerful neighbor, South Africa.

If South Africa does go ahead with its "internal solution," it will promise free elections for a new Namibian government. It will doubtless invite United Nations observers and participation by the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the nationalist group that has been struggling for independence. But Mr. Botha knows that neither SWAPO nor the UN would be likely to take part in such an election.

It would be an election premised on an ethnic constitution that SWAPO rejects, one involving no political figures with a real national base. And SWAPO has reason to wonder about South African promises of political freedom. Just last month, all the party leaders inside Namibia were suddenly arrested, and SWAPO meetings were broken up by thugs.

The five Western powers think that South Africa's solution would not really solve the Namibian problem—that guerrilla war would go on and outside intervention threaten. But the five are finding it very difficult to find the better alternative, an internationally acceptable settlement. That requires agreement between South Africa and SWAPO, which fiercely dislike and distrust each other.

If Mr. Vorster is a tough customer in diplomatic negotiations, SWAPO can also be inflexible. Its leader, Sam Nujoma, travels constantly and is often hard to find. He was invited to New York next week to the five could talk separately with him and Mr. Botha. But at this point it is uncertain that he will come, or indeed that the meetings will be held.

### Progress Made

Despite the difficulties, the five have in fact made a great deal of progress in the last year. South Africa has accepted the idea of independence, universal suffrage and a United Nations role. SWAPO has given up the claim that it would just take over without a vote; it has accepted elections and a transition under the present administrative structure.

The chief remaining points of difference concern conditions for the African troops. Mr. Vorster wants to keep 3,000 men in Namibia, many of them near the Angolan border in population centers where they might influence the election. So far SWAPO is demanding that all be withdrawn.

Logically, compromise ought to be possible on the last issues, but the mood seems to be turning sour. A year ago it looked as though Mr. Vorster had decided to get rid of Namibia on terms that would ease international pressure against South Africa. Now he may have decided to defy the world on this issue as on his country's racism. If so, another confrontation is ahead.

## Troubled, Violent Italy: A Nation on the Brink

By Rosario Romeo and George Urban

THE following interview, which originated with Radio Free Europe, is excerpted from *The Washington Review of Strategic and International Studies*, a quarterly published by Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. Rosario Romeo is professor of history at the University of Rome and author of several works on Italian history. George Urban, a scholar and journalist, is editor of the book "Détente," published in Britain. The article is reprinted from *The New York Times*.

George Urban: Wouldn't you say that Italy is, by virtue of the temperament of the people and the conservatism of her institutions, in a state of permanent but far from malign, much less bloodthirsty, civil war?

Rosario Romeo: I would hesitate to describe our situation as civil war even in the benign sense in which you have tried to depict it, but it is certainly true that we are always on the brink of precipitating a serious crisis. Why this is so is something very hard to understand if you are an American or even a Briton.

In Italy the difference between having (Giovanni) Berlinguer (head of the Communist party) and a Christian Democrat at the head of the government is a matter heavy with consequences for the entire future of the state and the nation.

I know Americans who think the Italians exaggerate, that the (Communist party) is really a Social Democratic party, that there would be nothing very terrible in having Berlinguer as prime minister, and so on. But this is misreading our situation. Since the 1968 upheavals in France and Italy, our country has never returned to normalcy. We are suffering from what could be described, with some exaggeration, as a permanent general strike.

### Threat of Violence

There is continuous agitation at the schools, universities, railways, airports, post offices, in the press, and in the factories. And the strikes are more and more often clinched by violence and the threat of violence. Our economic life, civic security and international position have all been deeply affected.

You have to live in Italy to get the full measure of this: it has become practically impossible to manage public institutions or private enterprise, because the legitimacy of all authority has been challenged and defeated. We have examples of this every day. At the moment we are suffering from the suspension of the law in favor of terrorism. There are two principal left-wing terrorist groups in Italy: the Red Brigades in the north and the Proletarian Armed Groups in the south. Some members of these groups have been arrested and put on trial in Turin and Naples. But when the arrested men's colleagues began attacking the police and the judges, the trials were halted and no more arrests followed.

The terror is being successful—both the judiciary and the police are frightened of being shot in the streets, as some have been. The most recent (May, 1977) example of the defeat of the law was the abandonment of the trial of a group of Red Guard terrorists in Turin. The intimidating effect of threats and recent murders has been so thorough that no jury could be found to sit at the trial.

### Books Destroyed

Or take another kind of disorder. You have no doubt read in the Italian papers that so-called "young proletarian committees" have set up houses in the University of Milan. They occupied the university, stopped all teaching and research, and went on a rampage, destroying books, documents, scientific instruments, as well as wrecking the premises. The rector did not call in the police, and when asked why, he said he was anxious to avoid more serious incidents which might have included loss of life.

And you could see what he meant: When you call in the police to expel young people armed with iron bars, knives and Molotov cocktails, the possibility of some kind of "young proletarian committee" can never be ruled out—it has happened in the past—and if a student gets killed, the rector is held responsible, for wasn't he the one who had called for police protection?

At that point, up goes the cry in every radio and television program and in every newspaper in the land that the university teachers do not understand the young—and look what has hap-

pened: They've caused the death of a student! Then there follows an emotion-packed funeral which thousands attend, and the sight of which on the television screen further magnifies the demand for the rector's head. The rector is, by now, completely alone. The political ruling class have disowned him. In fact they reinforce the charge that he alone was responsible. Can you blame the rector for refusing to assert his authority?

### The Irony

The irony is that in our last round of troubles the extreme left has started armed attacks on members of the Communist party and the Communist press is calling for police protection. An while this is going on, Berlinguer continues to demand power for his party on the grounds that "without the Communist party it is impossible to govern Italy."

So when Americans tell us that the Italian Communists are Social Democrats or social reformers, we tend not to be completely agreeable. I have given up trying to explain Italian politics to Americans.

Urban: I am strongly, and perhaps wrongly, under the influence of the basic good nature and optimism of Italians, who somehow take the heat out of or at any rate corrupt, the extremism of any Italian political party.

Rosario: I have heard this argument before and I'm far from certain that it is true. What is this great humanity of the Italians? Italy is, and has always been, a country of violence. Some of the most famous assassins in world literature are Italians, usually imported by their skills. There are cities in entire regions in Italy today where murder is an everyday occurrence.

Only yesterday I was talking to a former student of mine who is now a member of the regional government of Calabria. "There are 2 million people in Calabria," he said, "of whom only 80,000 have gone to school, and we these have no work, no money, no future. One of the results is that one with a little money in the bank is exposed to blackmail: I am a shopkeeper or a lawyer or a doctor or anyone suspects of having savings, you are mad to pay protection money if you want to stay in business. If you are known to be rich, you chances of being kidnapped are released only against large sums of money are high. The situation is completely out of hand."

### 'Triangle of Death'

Where, I ask you, is the exceptional wisdom and humanity of the Italians? In Lombardy and Piedmont, for some years after the war, criminality was rampant. In Emilia there was a "triangle of death," composed of the cities of Reggio, Parma and Bologna, where the concentration of landowners and capitalists for reasons no other than their "class" was a common feature of life. These were all Communist strongholds. Even now, if you go to Turin or Milan or some of the other large industrial centers, the atmosphere is so thick with political hatred that you can almost touch it with your hands. As you say, the Italians are kindly folk!

Naturally, there is good and bad in every nation. There is a bit of the brute in all of us as well as some faint glimmers of the gentle Jesus. But to say that the Italians have a special knack for smothering their differences and letting reason prevail does not make sense to me. It is an old truth that it takes two to make peace but one is enough to make war.

### Sluggish Majority

Of course in Italy, as elsewhere, the man in the street is a good-natured fellow. He is happiest when he is left alone for his concerns are a great relief. But he is not a "gentle" man. He is an old truth that it takes two to make peace but one is enough to make war.

Today, again, we have a determined minority waiting in the wings to exploit the first turbulence in our political, economic or social equilibrium. And if this were to happen I would not wish that civil strife could be avoided.

## Letters

Elihu Burritt

For value for money in humor your paper is without equal

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

(especially the complimentary copy from Air France). Only a medieval (sic) named Briton, a postman to boot, one Mr. Fussens, could ask every American tourist he meets "Who was Elihu Burritt?" and ask the IHT "Has the Learned Blacksmith been forgotten?" (IHT, Jan. 6). You, learned sir, gave him seventeen lines of reply. Any other editor would have said "Yes." I look forward to Fifty Years Ago of 2028, when you ask, "Who was Fred Fussens?"

NIGEL WILLIAMS.  
Copenhagen.  
Editor's Note: Who is Nigel Williams?







## FASHION

## From Bustle to Miniskirt

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 9 (IHT).—Ernestine Carter's recently published "The Changing World of Fashion" is as decorative as it is informative. Mrs. Carter's book, her third, is a panoramic view of fashion in this century and covers every major trend, from bustle to miniskirt.

For many years, Mrs. Carter, whose career started at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, covered fashion for the Sunday Times of London, where, to quote Diana Vreeland's introduction to the book, "her clear point of view and trenchant prose made her reports refreshing to read and absorbing."

The book is handsomely illustrated, with the oldest documents often the best. The portraits of Elsa Schiaparelli, by Cecil Beaton, and Mrs. Reginald Fellows, by Baron de Meyer, are arresting. Erté's fashion sketch for Henri Bendel, dated 1916, also leaves the work of contemporary fashion illustrators well behind.

Sense of Humor  
Magazines, such as *La Vie Parisienne* and *La Gazette du Bon Ton*, had a freshness and a sense of humor often sadly lacking in today's publications.

The book also emphasizes the relationship between art and fashion, which started around 1910 and reached its peak in the 1920s. That's when Sonia Delaunay translated abstract art into fabrics and Giacometti designed buttons for Schiaparelli. In 1911, Leon Bakst created costumes for the Ballets Russes that would eventually mark a dramatic change in fashion.

In contrast, the love affair between art and fashion in recent years has been only skin-deep

and often appears as a cheap publicity stunt.

Trends, such as the pop-printed T-shirts or the short-lived Mondrian look launched by Saint Laurent, have little, if any, relation to the serious, earnest collaboration of artists and designers during the '20s.

When it comes to the text, there is no question that Mrs. Carter also knows her subject inside out. For many years Mrs. Carter, tiny, white-gloved and crisp-linen-clad, was sure to be where the fashion action was.

American-born (but married to an Englishman), Mrs. Carter took an ardent and early interest in the new breed of English designers and was their most articulate supporter—a role that won her an OBE.

Three Chapters  
She also faithfully followed Paris, Rome and New York, and in three chapters, "Where America Leads," "When Paris Ruled," and "When London Swung," she underlines the way she saw the fashion cycle crumble.

"When Paris Ruled" retraces the declining role of haute couture but grants that "although Paris no longer rules, to succeed there is still the ultimate accolade, as Valentino's decision in 1974 to quit Milan and show his ready-to-wear only in Paris testifies."

In between, Mrs. Carter explains haute couture and "finds the major Paris couturiers—Poiret, who changed the shape of women, Chanel, who changed the shape of fashion, Balenciaga, 'as exclusive as Garbo,' and the great classicists, Vionnet and Madame Grès."

Today's Yves Saint Laurent has Mrs. Carter fascinated but puzzled: "YSL has a great sense of drama, a fantastic talent for accessorizing, but is what he is

*La Gazette du Bon Ton* makes gentle fun of plumeladen hats in 1922 (from "The Changing World of Fashion").

doing fashion, theater or folklore?"

"Where America Leads" is a comprehensive study of the country of the U.S. market, where, in 1975, "women's fashion alone accounted for \$12 billion."

Femmes Fatales  
She also has a fascinating page on the influence of Hollywood's femme fatales—Folke Negri, Gloria Swanson and Garbo. "The bandeaux and light-biting cloche hats . . . and heavily made-up eyes were copied by those who

fancied themselves to be hot stuff."

"When London Swung" gives a lot of room to establishment, "By Appointment to the Queen," designers such as Norman Hartnell and Hardy Amies, but it also recognizes the fun and excitement brought by such designers as Mary Quant, "who was the first to understand and create a look for a new generation."

According to Mrs. Carter, it was American journalist John Crosby who coined the phrase, "Swinging



## WAVERLEY ROOT

## Lamprey of Ancients and Moderns

THE lamprey does not loom large in the American diet. Indeed, it does not, so far as I know, enter it at all. Americans thus miss one of the world's greatest dishes, *lampre à la bordelaise* (lamprey, Bordeaux style), of which the famous French gourmet Curnonsky wrote, "Nothing can surpass Bordeaux lamprey in red wine."

An important ingredient which he failed to mention is leeks. Leeks seem to have a natural affinity for lamprey flesh. The combination produces what looks on the plate like a rather unappetizing mess, but the first taste will cause you to forget its appearance.

"The flesh is fat and delicate," Elizabeth David wrote in her "Italian Food," and it is never more delicate than in this Bordeaux dish, which according to legend was invented by the 4th-century poet Ausonius, a native of Bordeaux. It is still very much a Bordeaux dish, made in the spring when the lampreys swim up the estuary of the Gironde to spawn.

If you ask Parisians today if they like lamprey, you are likely to be met with a blank stare. I know of only three Paris restaurants which serve it, and they are all operated by men from the Bordeaux area. But *lampre à la bordelaise* is one of those rare dishes which seem to be just as good canned as fresh, so there is no reason why you cannot sample it if you can find a food shop specializing in selected foods.

Great Lakes  
It might seem a little curious that America has not discovered the lamprey, for there are lampreys in the Great Lakes. They are reported to be inedible. I don't know why they should be, for of the 22 recognized species of lamprey (of which 19 are found in North America) three are edible, and the tastiest of the three is the sea lamprey, *Petromyzon marinus*, which is precisely the one which inhabits the Great Lakes. This is the one from which lamprey, Bordeaux style, is made, too.

The word "sea" in its name is not a misnomer, but it comes into fresh water to spawn. It was already present in Lake Ontario in the post-glacial period, when that lake was still a gulf of the ocean, but was prevented by Niagara Falls from penetrating further until the Welland Canal was opened, when it reached the other lakes, possibly by clinging to the hulls of ships, which it often does, being equipped with a mouth which is essentially a sucker.

The explanation given for the alleged inedibility of Great Lakes lampreys is that the breeding rhythm of lampreys in the lakes differs from that of those which spend most of their lives in the sea, and the lamprey, like the eel, which it resembles, degenerates at spawning time, causing changes in the flesh which make it unpalatable. I should think, nevertheless, that lampreys taken before this degeneration sets in, as they are in Bordeaux, ought to be good eating on one side of the Atlantic or the other.

Avoiding lampreys is understandable, for they are not much fun to handle. To begin with, most lamprey dishes are served with the blinder in their sauce is their own blood, so they must be bought alive and killed by the cook. Many housewives have little taste for handling a creature which Tobias Smollett described as "a very ugly animal of the eel species, which might pass for a serpent," and the lamprey has, other drawbacks, too.

Other Drawbacks  
It is covered with slime from what seems to be an oversupply of glands planted thickly in its skin. The slime has an antiseptic

effect for the animal, but it has to be cleaned away by the cook, a task all the more repugnant since the lamprey has no scales. It also has to be skinned, but at least it is easier to skin a lamprey than an eel. The only real break the lamprey gives the hapless housewife is that it has no bones. Its skeleton consists of a primitive spine of cartilage, which is easily removed.

The lamprey is a vampire for other fish. It has no jaws, but its circular mouth, or sucker, is studded with teeth, up to 125 of them. It feeds on the blood of the fish, which it locates by a sense of smell so acute that if a glass of water from an aquarium containing fish is poured into a tank of lampreys, they will start cackling about in search of the prey whose odor they have perceived.

The eel has other uses. A lamprey swimming upstream to spawn passes dams and other barriers in a fashion less spectacular than the leaps of salmon, but probably just as exhausting. It fixes itself to the obstacle by its sucker and inches its way to the top. It also hangs onto stones at the bottom of swift-running streams, for it is a poor swimmer. This accounts for its scientific name: *Petromyzon* is Greek for "stonesucker."

Older Times  
Lamprey was much eaten in older times, beginning with that of the ancients; the Romans ate lamprey, but they also ate moray, and most of the legends told of lampreys in Roman times actually refer to morays—that they kept them as pets, adorned them with jewels.

Horace was speaking of the real lamprey when he wrote that knights and patricians dined on them. The best, Athenaeus noted,

came from Sicily. And in the time of the Emperor Vitellius, lamprey rice and milt were considered great delicacies. (They still are by the limited number of persons able to have access to them.)

In Germany, where lamprey used to come up the Rhine (pollution has stopped this now), they made a favorite stew in the Middle Ages. It is a record as having been eaten in Italy in the 13th century, and Plinius, in his 16th-century cookbook, approached the popes and nobles of Rome for paying 30 gold pieces each for lampreys. They were less expensive in France, where Philip the Bold made an annual present of a lamprey to his confessor, and when no lamprey was available, gave him 45 silver sous instead.

England was once a great consumer of lampreys. It was a traditional Easter dish for English kings. Henry I and John are both reported to have died of a surfeit of lampreys, which seems to have been true in the case of Henry I, who overindulged in lamprey pie in Elbeuf, Normandy. But there is doubt about King John, who did indeed die of indigestion but, it appears, after a meal of ale and peaches, which were probably unripe—unless he were poisoned, as he richly deserved to be; a monkish chronicler said he was, by the picturesque if ineffectual method of steeping a toad in his ale.

Queen Elizabeth I called lamprey "one of my passions," and Queen Elizabeth II eats lamprey at least once a year, when she receives for Christmas Eve a traditional present from the city of Gloucester of the oldest and most famous specialty, lamprey patty.

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## OPERA ON TV

## Aural Delight Makes Up For Visual Exasperation

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 9 (IHT).—The Eurovision telecast of Verdi's "Don Carlos" live from La Scala in Milan Saturday night offered listeners here a choice between BBC-TV 2 and BBC Radio 3, the latter a simultaneous transmission in stereo. Those with their radio speakers flanking the television set could, of course, have both.

Those who opted for radio, as it turned out, had the best of the evening, and not only because of the superior sound. They could enjoy a splendid musical performance with glorious singing by Placido Domingo, Elena Obraztsova, Margaret Price, Renato Bruson and Yevgeny Nesterenko, superbly supported by La Scala's orchestra under Claudio Abbado, without the visual annoyances provided by the staging of Lucio Ronconi, the designs of Luciano Damiani and the management of the cameras by Mario Conti.

Coming so soon after the BBC's exemplary New Year's Eve telecast of "Die Fledermaus," it came as a shock to see so much going so wrong. Camera distances were either too short or too long; distant shots were invariably hairy; the changes from one camera to

another were restless and arbitrary, and the color prevaricating grossly.

Was the staging any help to the television director, with the chorus mostly confined to the rear of the stage and effectively out of camera range. And there were further annoyances that had nothing to do with television, especially the monumental props that kept turning up and disappearing in the oddest places, most notably a ubiquitous tomb of Charles V that even occupied the center of Don Carlos's prison cell.

But visual exasperation was richly compensated by aural delight. Everyone sang well, and Domingo, Obraztsova (a truly great Eboli), Nesterenko and Bruson considerably better than that Obraztsova's "o don fatale," Nesterenko's "Ella giannai m'ama" and Bruson's "Per me e giunio" will not soon be forgotten.

This was the most complete version of "Don Carlos" ever given, running 4 1/2 hours, and there's not much to be said for it. The inclusion of the formerly deleted Fontainebleau act (looking here as if it had been shot on the moon), especially makes it less hail to that glorious Act IV.

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

"Goliath-Pelléas-Mélisande" is the title of a new ballet that was given its first performance Jan. 7 by the Frankfurt Ballet, with choreography by Fred Howald, the company's new director and chief choreographer, and sets and costumes by Filippo Sanjust. The music for the ballet includes Debussy's "Children's Corner," played by the pianist Silvia Natello, the same composer's three "Nocturnes" for orchestra and Schoenberg's "Pelleas und Melisande" with David Pioner de Villiers and Michael Glick, the Frankfurt music director, conducting. The principal dancers are Silvia Winkelschneider, Raimondo Feroni, James Saunders, Trudie Campbell and Ilka Döbke. Later performances are scheduled for Jan. 12, 15, 21 and 28. An Arnold Schoenberg exhibition also will be inaugurated Jan. 7 in the foyer of the Frankfurt Opera, where it will open daily an hour before performance time.

## U.K. Judge Faces Protest for Stand On Racist Terms

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP).—Trouble erupted today in the courtroom of a judge who said that it is not unlawful to use the words "niggers, wogs and coons" at a public meeting.

Soon after court began this morning, Paul Holborow, secretary of the Anti-Nazi League, sprang up, shouting at Judge Neil McKinnon that "there is no justice for black people in this country."

Mr. Holborow, 29, was dragged from the courtroom and then joined 30 friends picketing outside the Old Bailey, London's chief criminal court.

There has been a storm of protest against Judge McKinnon since last Friday, when a rightist party leader who had used the terms "niggers, wogs and coons" at a political meeting was cleared by a jury of finding racial hatred.

Judge McKinnon told the jury that much of the evidence against the rightist was "rubbish" and vague. He also said the words in themselves were not unlawful.

After new productions this season in Hamburg and Düsseldorf, Richard Strauss's "Die Frau Ohne Schatten" will have another new staging Jan. 24 at the Grand Théâtre in Geneva, with Hans Sten conducting, Jean-Claude Riba stage director, and with sets and costumes by Josef Svoboda and Jarmila Novakova. The cast will be headed by Eva Marton as the Empress, Joy McIntyre as Barak's wife, Ruth Hesse as the Nurse, the young Finnish tenor Matti Kasu as the Emperor and Lefi Roar as Barak.

Performances also are scheduled for Jan. 26, 28, 30 and Feb. 3 and 6.

## Auction to Aid Corbusier Church

PARIS, Jan. 9 (AP).—An auction sale of works donated by contemporary artists will be held at the Pompidou Cultural Center here Feb. 25 to raise funds to finish the church at Firminy, the last creation of the architect Le Corbusier.

He finished the plans for the building in central France in 1963 and worked on the construction until his death in August, 1965. Only about one-third of the church was completed before work stopped shortly after his death. Construction resumed last September but 23 million francs is still needed to complete the work.

Le Corbusier also designed a cultural center, stadium, housing units and a school for the town of Firminy, who have contributed works include Joan Miró, Yayoi Kusama, César, Léonor Fini and Dubuffet.

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**Dollar Gains  
After Fed Acts  
On Loan Rate****U.S. Seen Showing  
It Will Back Currency**

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—The surprise decision by the Federal Reserve Board late Friday to raise the discount rate to 6.5 from 6 per cent gave the dollar the designed boost on the foreign exchange market today.

The Fed said the increase of the discount rate was taken to help shore up a weakened dollar that "constitutes a threat to orderly expansion."

The Fed followed up the action today in its open market operations by tightening credit and pushing up its target rate on federal funds above the presumed 6.5 per cent that previously prevailed.

The funds rate is the key element in the Fed's direction of domestic interest rates.

Dealers said there was little or no justification for an increase in the funds rate on domestic economic considerations. They said the market believes the action aims to firm the dollar and convince the foreign exchange market that the joint Fed-Treasury plan announced last week was not an empty gesture.

The Bundesbank contributed to the dollar's recovery today by "making its presence known" in the foreign exchange market, dealers at several banks said. While the West German central bank bought only \$18 million at the Frankfurt fixing, its determination to steady the dollar was enough of a psychological prop as to require few dollar purchases, one dealer said.

However, several dealers remained skeptical that higher U.S. interest rates and more active support by the central banks would be sufficient to turn around the dollar's recent downward course. They pointed to the need for a reduction in the U.S. trade deficit, including a formal U.S. energy policy, before the dollar could stage any meaningful recovery.

In Frankfurt, the dollar ended the day at 2.140 Deutsche marks, up from 2.130 DM on Friday, but below its midday high of 2.15 DM. It fell against sterling, however, which closed at \$1.188 compared to \$1.1913 Friday.

In Zurich and Paris the dollar sagged and in Amsterdam it was neutral. The dollar closed at 2.026 Swiss francs, down from 2.02125 francs Friday. It was quoted at 4.7125 French francs, down from 4.7325 francs Friday. Against the guilder, it was unchanged at 2.2975.

**Central Bankers Meet**

BASEL, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Central bank governors welcomed the latest U.S. measures to support the dollar as representing "progress" toward stabilizing foreign exchange markets, central bank sources said today.

But the governors, at their monthly meeting at the Bank for International Settlements, agreed a longer-term solution to the problems of the dollar in reducing the dollar's U.S. trade and current-account deficits.

Outgoing Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns, who attended the meeting, said a report he will resign as a member of the Fed board is "premature."

The Washington Post reported (JHT Jan. 9) that Mr. Burns plans to resign at the end of this month.

Although he has been replaced as Fed chairman by William Miller, Mr. Burns could remain a member.

**EEC Prices Rise 0.7%**

BRUSSELS, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—The average of consumer prices in the European Economic Community states in November was 0.7 per cent from October and about 9 per cent in a year, compared with respective October rises of 0.5 per cent and 10.2 per cent, figures of Eurostat, the EEC statistics office, showed.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Vickers Puts Price on Nationalization**

Government compensation to Vickers Ltd. for the nationalization of its aircraft and shipbuilding interests should total at least \$150 million, a company spokesman says. Industry estimates of the sum have ranged from \$20 million to \$200 million. Negotiations between the government and company should begin after a payment on account has been made, probably early next month. Compensation to other nationalized aircraft and shipbuilding firms was paid on the basis of the average midweek price of shares over the six months ending Sept. 1, 1973. However, as the Vickers interests, including a half share in British Aircraft Corp., had no separate quote the basis for compensation has to be agreed with the government. A Vickers spokesman says the compensation would be used to replace lost earnings by acquiring new businesses and developing existing ones.

**Mitsubishi Boosts Singapore TV Unit**

Mitsubishi Electric's 50-per-cent-owned Singapore subsidiary has built a new factory to increase production of black-and-white and color televisions for the domestic market and export to other Asian countries. The factory was designed to be able to increase production 50 per cent to 7,500 sets a month. High wage and material costs in Japan and the yen's appreciation have made exports from Japan more expensive, the company says.

**Kaufman & Broad Profits Climb**

Kaufman & Broad expects to report that net income for the fiscal fourth quarter, ended Nov. 30, rose about 29 per cent to a record \$8.3 million, on 40 cents a share, from \$4.9 million, or 30 cents a share, a year earlier. Ed Broad, chairman, forecasts that the home-building and site-leasehold concerns will report its second best year for fiscal 1977 and that fiscal 1978 "provides an opportunity to set an all-time earnings record, surpassing 1977's record \$11.8 per share." Fiscal 1977 earnings rose about 69 per cent to about \$15.5 million, or 95 cents a share, from \$9.2 million, or 54 cents a share, a year earlier, he estimates. Revenue rose to a record \$362 million from \$356.3 million the year earlier, he adds.

**Field in Talks With B. Altman**

Marshall Field, the Chicago department store chain that is locked in a takeover fight with Carter Hawley Hale Stores of Los Angeles, is itself seeking to acquire B. Altman, one of New York's leading retailers, according to trade reports. The talks, according to sources close to both companies, do not represent an effort by the Chicago concern to counteract the Carter Hawley bid. They follow an expansion program intended by Marshall Field's board to spread the company's present market beyond the Midwest and Pacific Northwest.

**Loss-Making Areas a Special Target****Leyland Revamping to Halt Falling Sales**

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—British Leyland is pressing ahead with a major shake-up in an attempt to halt the declining fortunes of the state-owned car company.

In a message sent to the 130,000 employees in the company's car division late last week, Leyland chairman Michael Edwards said, "a great deal of work is going on at all levels concerning the company's model policy, manning levels and the future of loss-making areas both at home and abroad."

Mr. Edwards said the loss-making areas were "being given special attention. This is a clear responsibility of any commercial management team, for if we don't

stop cash flowing out, the company will never be able to recover from its current unstable situation," he said.

Since Mr. Edwards resigned as Chrysler Group chief executive in late October to become Leyland chairman and chief executive, the major changes at the auto company have been among top management.

The previous chief executive, Alex Park, and Derek Whittaker, managing director of the car division, have both announced that they are leaving the company.

They were the two most important men at Leyland after Mr. Edwards, and it is expected that several other high level executives will also be resigning shortly.

**Japan-U.S. Accord Expected**

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—A Japanese government minister today asserted that Japan and the United States are about to solve their lingering trade dispute, which has heightened international

al trading tensions and helped weaken the dollar.

"It has become certain that temporary economic friction between Japan and the United States will come to an end," External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Uekida told a press conference here after meeting U.S. Deputy Special Trade Negotiator Alan Wolff.

Mr. Wolff had just ended his first round of talks with Japanese officials, paving the way for a meeting between Premier Takeo Fukuda and U.S. Special Trade Negotiator Robert Strauss on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Uekida, who will also meet Mr. Strauss, said both sides would work on a joint communiqué to be issued after the talks. He added that Washington was seeking a statement dramatic enough to check protectionist moves in the United States.

He said, without elaborating, that Washington appeared to be calling on Japan to "positively liberalize" its import markets.

The talks follow U.S. demands that Japan cut its bilateral trade surplus, which officials here said reached \$7.3 billion in the first 11 months of last year compared with \$5.3 billion for the whole of 1976.

The U.S. side today renewed demands that Japan achieve its 7-per-cent economic growth target for the year starting in April, turn its current-account surplus into deficit, and increase imports of farm products, informed sources said.

Government sources said before the talks started that Japan would seek a pledge that the United States would defend the dollar on foreign exchange markets and maintain the principle of free trade.

Although Leyland may end up with a slight profit for all 1977, last year was one of the worst in the company's checkered history and the outlook for 1978 is far from encouraging.

Leyland 1977 passenger car sales in Britain dropped by over 15,000 to about 320,000, or less than one quarter of the domestic market as Ford Motor of Britain, took over as market leader.

It was the first time since Leyland was formed by a series of mergers in the late 1960s that the company was not the top seller in Britain.

One of the reasons for Leyland's declining market share has been continual labor problems at the company's 20 car plants throughout Britain. Some of Leyland's key suppliers, such as Lucas Industries Ltd., have also been hit by lengthy strikes.

Leyland has not come close to meeting production targets of up to 20,000 cars a week. Statistics from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders show Leyland output running at about 12,500 cars weekly last year.

Even if production were to increase, there are growing doubts about the popularity of some Leyland models, and the rise of sterling is said to be putting a pinch on the company's previously highly profitable export business.

**Mini Still Popular**

The Leyland Mini, first introduced in the late 1960s, continues to be popular both at home and abroad—being the company's best seller in Europe, but the company's other small to medium-sized cars have failed to live up to expectations.

British Ford's rescaled Cortina and Rover models outsell Leyland's Allegro and Marina by nearly a 2-to-1 margin in the U.K. market.

In his message to workers, Mr. Edwards said Leyland was modifying its program for a Mini replacement. The company is now expected to continue producing the original Mini, but also introduce in 1980 or 1981 a "Super-Mini" similar to cars such as the Fiat 127, Volkswagen Polo and Ford Fiesta.

In a series of briefings, top Leyland officials have also made it clear that the company may decide to close the Speke Plant which assembles the TRV sports car.

Production of the car has been halted since the first half of November due to an unofficial strike of 2,000 workers protesting manning levels and productivity schedules.

**U.S. Seeking  
To Limit Bank  
Loans Abroad****Also Urges More Data  
On Foreign Borrowers**

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The controller of the currency proposed yesterday a formal interpretation of the law that places a limit on bank lending to foreign governments, their agencies and state-controlled entities.

The proposal by John Raskin, whose agency regulates 4,700 nationally chartered banks, could make it more difficult for some foreign governments, especially those with mixed economies—capitalist and state-controlled—to acquire loans from U.S. commercial banks.

In addition, the interpretation would require banks to collect far more information about foreign loan recipients than many national banks now maintain.

Although the proposal merely formalizes what the controller's office has been advising national banks on an individual basis for the past two years, the interpretation will probably spark great interest in financial circles and on Capitol Hill, where the "laxity in regulation" of bank lending abroad has met with increasing criticism.

Under existing law, a national bank generally cannot lend more than 10 per cent of its total capital to any single borrower. However, banks have often considered government agencies and state-controlled entities as separate borrowers, independent from the borrowing central government.

In this way, some banks have been able to avoid the 10-per-cent lending limit.

The proposed interpretation would establish a "means and purpose" test to determine whether each foreign agency should be treated as a separate client or part of the central government, for borrowing purposes.

Specifically, loans to foreign governments and their entities would be combined by bank regulators unless the borrower can demonstrate first that it has independent resources and income to pay back the loan and second that the proceeds of the loan will be used for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed.

The interpretation will probably affect lending to nations such as Mexico, Peru, Indonesia, Venezuela, Brazil, and, generally, those others in which the central government is heavily involved in the private sector.

At a background briefing, Mr. Raskin said he did not know what impact the regulation would have on lending to specific countries, that each case would have to be considered independently. However, he added that he was taking the action "to standardize the ground rules and let everyone know what they are."

Sources at the controller's office also indicated that the move was designed to force banks to increase information they collect and maintain on foreign lenders—to "force some discipline into the system," in the words of one official.

**4 to 5 % GNP Growth  
Seen for U.S. in 1978**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—The Commerce Department reported yesterday that the real gross national product is likely to grow between 4 and 5 per cent this year, with the rate slowing as the year progresses.

Commerce Department chief economist Courtney Slater said the projected decrease in the growth rate does not incorporate any new stimulative measures, such as tax cuts, that may be proposed by President Carter.

Assuming there are no changes in fiscal policy, the rate of growth this year should reduce the average unemployment rate to 6.5 per cent, while the labor force, total employment and productivity are expected to rise at a slower rate than they did in 1977.

Mrs. Slater said the GNP deflator, considered the best measure of inflation, is expected to rise by about 6 per cent this year, roughly the same as in 1977. The increase in the price of food at the retail level is expected to slow, although gains in other prices may accelerate slightly.

The 15-per-cent increase in the minimum wage, which took effect Jan. 1 plus the increase in social security taxes, will probably prevent the rate of increase in compensation per hour from falling below last year's 8.5 per cent.

Government Spending

Mrs. Slater said the public sector will continue to provide an important contribution to growth in real GNP during 1978, with government purchases in constant

dollars expected to increase more rapidly than they did in 1977.

Mrs. Slater said consumer spending and residential construction will provide less of a boost to the economy this year than they did in 1977. An expected slowing in the rise of real personal consumption spending and an increase in the ratio of personal saving to disposable income may tend to dampen the rise in consumer spending.

But, she said, a significant real increase in business fixed investment outlays is expected to continue through 1978, because of the underlying need for modernization and expansion.

Industrial Outlook

The Commerce Department also said that the U.S. industrial outlook remains fairly optimistic for 1978.

Some industries will have substantial gains during the year, like aerospace, growing by up to 21 per cent in value of shipments, while a modest performance is expected for the auto industry, where shipments are expected to dip by about 1 per cent. The other top 10 industries are expected to show gains of 7 to 12 per cent this year, the department said.

The department said construction spending will rise by about 10 per cent to \$184.5 billion this year, after a 14-per-cent gain in 1977.

The gain in residential housing, which was 31 per cent in 1977, is expected to slow to about 10 per cent, in line with the rest of the construction industry.

**Confidence of Business  
Is Said to Have Fallen**

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—The nation's business leaders are less confident than a year ago about the profits outlook for their industries, a Conference Board survey shows.

The survey also said the businessmen continue to express concern about the U.S. economy, with the board's overall measure of business confidence falling to 52 in the fourth quarter from 59 in the third quarter and 71 in the second quarter of 1977.

Asked how they think 1978 net profits in their particular industries will compare with anticipated 1977 earnings, only 46 per cent of the executives surveyed said they see improved profits in the current year, down from 68 per cent in a survey conducted in the fall of 1977.

The board's confidence measure is based on quarterly surveys of more than 1,500 chief executive officers of U.S. companies of various sizes.

The survey said the executives cited inflation and government policy as the two major factors influencing their profit picture in 1978. The most common inflation fear is that costs will climb faster than selling prices this year and squeeze profit margins, 46 said.

The executives were decidedly less optimistic about the general economy than about prospects for their own industries, the survey indicated.

Between the third and the fourth quarter in 1977, it said, the score for confidence for current economic conditions fell 14 points and confidence in the general outlook dropped 7 points. Approval of prospects for the executives' own industries declined by only 2 points, however.

Consumers Gloomy

Meanwhile consumer confidence declined in the fourth quarter of 1977, leaving consumer sentiment at its lowest level in almost two years, according to a University of Michigan survey.

It said its index (February 1966 equals 100) of consumer sentiment fell 4.5 points to 83.1 from 87.6 in the third quarter.

Economists attributed the decline in confidence to less favorable expectations for improvement in personal finances and general business conditions over the next 12 months.

**Stock Prices  
Plunge for  
5th Session****Fed Action Raises  
Interest-Rate Fears**

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (JHT).—Stock prices plunged across the board for the fifth session in a row today, reflecting mounting investor concern over rising interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 8.93 points to 784.54. It was off 8.06 at 3 p.m.

Some 1,235 issues declined with about 275 showing gains. Volume totaled 27.33 million shares compared with 26.15 million yesterday.

The sell-off began immediately after the opening bell, with investors responding to the Federal Reserve Board's decision announced late Friday to lift the discount rate by one half of a point to 6 1/2 per cent.

Another signal of a tightening in monetary policy came today, analysts said, when the Fed moved aggressively to drain funds from the banking system.

While the rate boost was designed to depend the dollar in foreign exchange markets, according to the Fed, analysts said investors expressed anxiety over its possible impact on the domestic economic recovery.

On the downside of the actives, American Medicorp, involved in a takeover fight, fell 7.8 to 22. General Motors declined 1.2 to 59 1/8. Exxon 7.8 to 44 3/4. Gannett 1 1/4 to 36 3/8 and Great Western Financial to 30.

Phillips Petroleum, which raised its dividend and projected a 20 per cent earnings growth, declined 3/4 to 38 3/4. Standard Oil of Ohio fell 2 to 68 and Atlantic Richfield 1 1/8 to 47 7/8.

IBM tacked on 1 3/4 to 268 3/4. Gould declined 1 1/4 to 25. Cooper Laboratories 1 7/8 to 42 1/8. Cummins Engine 1 1/8 to 36 3/4. United Technologies 1 1/8 to 33 1/2 and Monsanto 1 1/8 to 52. ACF Industries was down 2 at 31 1/2.

Stocks were sharply lower on the American Stock Exchange in active trading. The Amex index fell 1.92 to 121.13.

**Swiss Price Index Up**

BERN, Jan. 9 (AP).—Switzerland registered the Western world's lowest inflation rate in 1977 with an average annual increase of 1.3 per cent in the cost of living index, according to official statistics released today.

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## U.S. Commodity Prices

VE HOGS (30 000 lbs)					
b	45.50	45.67	45.65	45.55	+ .30
r	40.90	41.10	40.50	40.52	- .10
	42.37	42.45	42.30	42.32	- .07

42.37	42.89	42.20	42.71	+	15
42.78	42.55	42.70	42.75	+	15
40.00	40.00	39.40	39.55	-	35
36.95	36.95	36.75	36.42	-	76
37.00	37.00	36.10	35.17	-	93
37.35	37.50	36.50	36.50	-	65

Sales: Feb 3136; Apr 1757; June 745;  
 July 234; Aug 127; Oct 83; Dec 5; Feb 6  
 Open Interest: Feb 8222; April 4542;  
 June 3332; July 1397; Aug 577; Oct 649;  
 (p. 162; Feb. 4)

ELL EGGS (27.50 dead)	43.75	43.00
1r	43.75	44.55
2r	43.00	44.20
3r	42.25	43.80
4r	41.50	43.40
5r	40.75	43.00
6r	40.00	42.60
7r	39.25	42.20
8r	38.50	41.80
9r	37.75	41.40
10r	37.00	41.00
11r	36.25	40.60
12r	35.50	40.20
13r	34.75	39.80
14r	34.00	39.40
15r	33.25	39.00
16r	32.50	38.60
17r	31.75	38.20
18r	31.00	37.80
19r	30.25	37.40
20r	29.50	37.00
21r	28.75	36.60
22r	28.00	36.20
23r	27.25	35.80
24r	26.50	35.40
25r	25.75	35.00
26r	25.00	34.60
27r	24.25	34.20
28r	23.50	33.80
29r	22.75	33.40
30r	22.00	33.00
31r	21.25	32.60
32r	20.50	32.20
33r	19.75	31.80
34r	19.00	31.40
35r	18.25	31.00
36r	17.50	30.60
37r	16.75	30.20
38r	16.00	29.80
39r	15.25	29.40
40r	14.50	29.00
41r	13.75	28.60
42r	13.00	28.20
43r	12.25	27.80
44r	11.50	27.40
45r	10.75	27.00
46r	10.00	26.60
47r	9.25	26.20
48r	8.50	25.80
49r	7.75	25.40
50r	7.00	25.00
51r	6.25	24.60
52r	5.50	24.20
53r	4.75	23.80
54r	4.00	23.40
55r	3.25	23.00
56r	2.50	22.60
57r	1.75	22.20
58r	1.00	21.80
59r	0.25	21.40
60r	0.00	21.00
61r	0.00	20.60
62r	0.00	20.20
63r	0.00	19.80
64r	0.00	19.40
65r	0.00	19.00
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67r	0.00	18.20
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96r	0.00	6.60
97r	0.00	6.20
98r	0.00	5.80
99r	0.00	5.40
100r	0.00	5.00

[illegible]



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\$30,00



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Our rapidly growing company has become the world's leading supplier of Time Division Multiplex (TDM) equipment for Telex, Telegraph and low speed data transmissions. We sell directly to P.T.T.s, record carriers and companies throughout the world who operate a public communications network. Our success has come both from an excellent product and talented, technically competent people. Continuing growth has created several openings for:

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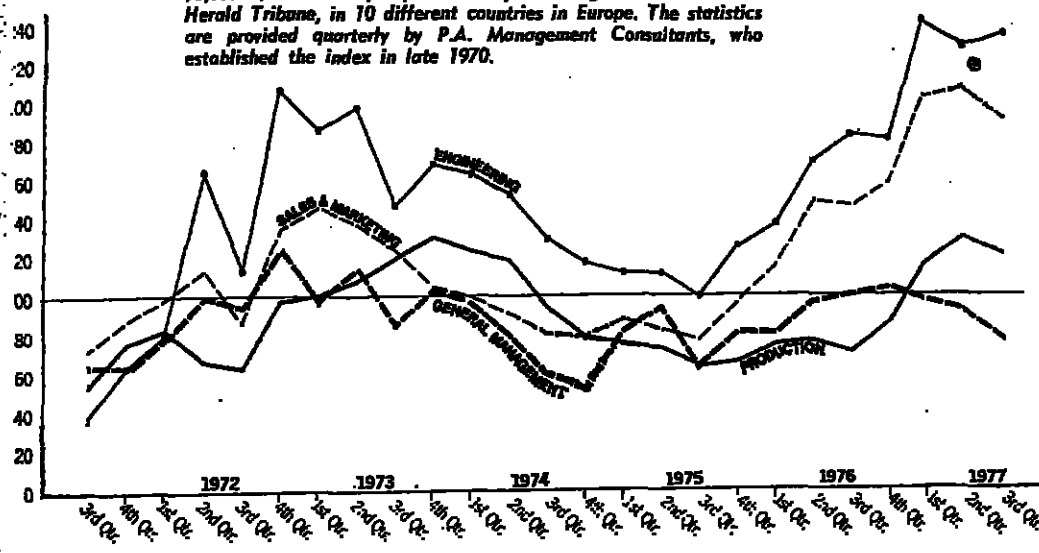
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Contact: Box 1,051, I.H.T., Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43, Frankfurt, Germany.

## THE "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX"

shows a slight increase in demand for engineering jobs.

The "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX" is published by the International Herald Tribune to inform both executives and recruiters of changes in the executive job-offer market throughout Europe. The index measures all executive job-offer advertisements (salaries of \$8,000+) in 23 major publications, including the International Herald Tribune, in 10 different countries in Europe. The statistics are provided quarterly by P.A. Management Consultants, who established the index in late 1970.



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## EMPLOYEE BENEFITS MANAGER

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If you identify yourself with this excellent career opportunity, we suggest that you contact us immediately in complete confidence.



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THE CANDIDATE must be aggressive, self-motivated, with a record of proven and successful sales achievements, experience in capital equipment sales—printing machinery preferred—successful management of salesmen experience, and must be fluent in German and English. A third European language is desirable but not mandatory.

THE COMPENSATION—which includes a good salary and performance oriented incentive payment, plus company car and expenses—will offer the right person ample motivation to accept this challenging and rewarding position. This step may be the most important in his future career development with our company.

We have been marketing in Europe for more than 20 years. Now, we are establishing a subsidiary company in the Federal Republic of Germany to handle its marketing throughout Europe. This creates key opportunities to join a new, yet established company and grow with it.

If you think you can meet the challenge of this exciting opportunity, and if the description fits you, we would very much like to learn more about you. Personal interviews will be arranged for the week of January 16 and 23. Please send your resume with complete background to Bob Dewar at the following address:

### DIDDE-GLASER GmbH

Justusstrasse 22,  
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institutions and public sector agencies in the Arab world. So you must have an extensive knowledge of the area gained through business or living there. Preferably a national of one of the member states, fluency in Arabic would be a major asset. You will be based initially in Bahrain. Salary will be negotiable in the region of US\$30,000.

Accommodation will be provided as will substantial help with educational and medical costs.

Please write initially with a full CV to: A. McLaren, Universal McCann Limited, 18 Howland Street, London W1P 6JQ.



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Tel.: 747.12.65.  
London: Terry Cooper  
Tel.: 242.6593.  
Brussels: Bill Finnerty  
Tel.: 513.57.40.

Amsterdam: Alfons Grim  
Tel.: 7686.66/7686.67.  
Frankfurt: I. Oettinger  
Tel.: 28.3678.  
Louvain: Guy Van Thuyne  
Tel.: 29.58.14.

New York: John Quigley  
Tel.: 752.38.90.  
Rome: Antonio Sambrotta  
Tel.: 679.34.37.  
Madrid: A. Umlauf Sarmiento  
Tel.: 455.21.00.

## WANTED FOR SAUDI ARABIA SENIOR SALES REP.

\* 30-40 years old, European;

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\* LANGUAGES: Perfect English, knowledge of French.

This is senior position. Will have to prospect electromechanical installation and maintenance contracts for Saudi Arabia.

Will have to design and operate result oriented sales program.

He will be posted in JEDDAH/RIYADH. Salary open for negotiations.

Send complete resume with 2 photographs to:  
Mr. ARIF, P.O. Box 1,716, Jeddah.

An internationally-oriented Maritime Company, based in Geneva, requires the services of a

### MARITIME EXECUTIVE

**Duties:** The duties of the position call for a profound knowledge of ship-broking (candidates should, if possible, be Fellows or Associates of the Institute of Chartered Ship-Brokers, London, or equivalent), ship-management, charters of tankers, bulk-carriers, dry cargo, requiring full financial analysis, sale and purchase of ships and the capacity to handle unusual and complex new projects on a worldwide basis. Willing to travel.

**Age:** The ideal age would be 30-40 years.

**Languages:** The official language used in the company is English whilst a good knowledge of French is essential. Additional languages would be an asset.

**Nationality:** Swiss or holder of a "C" permit.

**Salary:** A high salary will be paid to the successful candidate of proven record and experience and only applications with such qualifications will be taken into consideration.

Replies together with curriculum vitae, photo and the names and addresses of three references should be sent to:

Cipher X 18-118128, Publicitas,  
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LEADING INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION is presently developing a large sugar estate in the Côte d'Ivoire as part of the accelerated development of the national sugar industry.

THE COMPANY has an immediate requirement for a qualified Training Manager capable of organizing and directing all staff training and basic management development activities during the present construction phase and continuing through the subsequent operation of the estate.

THE NATURE AND CHALLENGES OF THIS POSITION will require that the successful candidate possess some 10 years' progressively responsible training and supervisory experience, backed by appropriate academic qualifications. RESPONSIBILITIES include planning, organizing, and coordinating all estate training activities from manufacturing operation and agricultural skills, maintenance trades practice, and driver training, to basic management development. A shiftness approach, problem-solving orientation, teaching skill, and the ability to deal effectively with local personnel are essential. Experience in the sugar or similar agricultural industry and/or in a developing nation is preferred.

While the working context will be French, this position requires fluency in English.

ATTRACTIVE SALARY CONDITIONS and comprehensive benefits are secured through an employment contract. Single status is preferable, but smaller families can be comfortably accommodated. Confidential replies should be in complete curriculum vitae form, and addressed to:

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O.E.C.D., 2, rue André Pascal,  
75775 PARIS CEDEX 16.

Please send me particulars about openings for shorthand-typists. I am of English mother tongue and nationality.

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Address .....  
Ref: P/R/est

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# WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALGABIVE.....	—	Unavailable	MADRID.....	36	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM.....	4	39	MIAMI.....	59	68
ANKARA.....	—	Unavailable	MILAN.....	59	Cloudy
ATHENS.....	1	34	MONTREAL.....	18	Snow
BELGIUM.....	15	59	MOSCOW.....	6	23
BOMBAY.....	1	34	MURCETTA.....	—	Overcast
BRAZIL.....	0	32	NEW YORK.....	5	41
BUEENOS.....	4	39	NIUE.....	8	46
BOMBAY.....	1	34	PALESTINE.....	2	26
BOMBAY.....	1	34	PARIS.....	6	46
BUENOS.....	—	Unavailable	PERU.....	0	23
COPENHAGEN.....	1	34	ROME.....	10	59
COSTA RICA.....	—	Overcast	SANTO DOMINGO.....	—	Overcast
DUBLIN.....	3	41	STOCKHOLM.....	1	24
EDINBURGH.....	4	39	TEHRAN.....	9	45
FLORINCE.....	5	41	TEL AVIV.....	11	52
FRANKFURT.....	5	41	YOKO.....	37	Clear
GENOVA.....	1	39	YOKO.....	4	26
HAGUE.....	3	36	WARSAW.....	—	Overcast
HAMBURG.....	3	36	WILSON.....	8	27
HONG KONG.....	—	Overcast	ZURICH.....	—	Unavailable
LONDON.....	11	53			
LONDON.....	9	45			
LOS ANGELES.....	—	Overcast			
LOS ANGELES.....	—	Overcast			

(Yesterday's readings: A.R., Canada at 1700 GMT. others at 1200 GMT.)

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HOW CAN WE PLAY HOCKEY WITH THAT STUPID GIRL LYING ON THE ICE?

DO YOU GUYS HAVE A PUCK?

SURE! WHAT DO YOU THINK THIS IS?

GIVE IT TO ME... I WANT TO SHOW YOU A LITTLE TRICK...

SHOCK

© 1994 LIVING PAPER ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

THIS YEAR I RESOLVE TO QUIT DRINKING, SMOKING, AND FOOLING AROUND.

**SWAT**

HOW LONG YOU BEEN FOOLING AROUND?

HEY! I JUST FOUND A BUTTON IN MY LENTIL SOUP!

LEMME SEE.

BOY! THE CHEF IS REALLY GONNA BE SURPRISED!

HE SPENT ALL MORNING LOOKING FOR IT IN THE CHILI!

DAVE COVERLY

MAKE TEN COPIES AND SEND THEM TO HEADQUARTERS

BUT, GENERAL - THIS IS A NOTE TO YOUR WIFE

OH, GOLLY! IT JUST SHOWS HOW YOU CAN GET INTO A RUT

JUST MAKE FIVE COPIES

ROBERT WALPOLE

1-10

CHARLOTTE!  
ARE YOU  
ALL RIGHT?

CHARLOTTE'S FINE, BILLY! SHE'S  
JUST A LITTLE UPSET ABOUT  
HER MOTHER'S ILLNESS!  
WE'LL BE HERE FOR A  
WHILE! WHY DON'T  
YOU GO ON HOME?

I  
HAVEN'T  
FINISHED  
THE  
CLEANING  
YET!

FORGET IT TONIGHT!  
THERE'S A CAB OUT  
FRONT WAITING  
FOR CHARLOTTE!  
PAY HIM OFF!  
I'LL BE DRIVING  
HER TO THE  
AIRPORT.

YOU  
MIGHT AS  
WELL TAKE  
THE CAB TAKE  
YOU HOME!

A four-panel comic strip from 'The Untouchables'. Panel 1: A man in a trench coat is seen from behind, looking at a man in a suit who is being held by a man in a trench coat. A speech bubble from the man in the suit says: "THEY'RE GONE... MY MONEY WITH 'EM... AND I GOT NO WAY TO GET OVER THERE!". Panel 2: A man in a trench coat is looking at a man in a suit who is being held by a man in a trench coat. A speech bubble from the man in the suit says: "THE ANSWER IS IN HERE, DESMOND.". Panel 3: A man in a trench coat is looking at a man in a suit who is being held by a man in a trench coat. A speech bubble from the man in the suit says: "WHAT MADE THAT DREADFUL CAD GO BERSERK, SIR?". Panel 4: A man in a trench coat is looking at a man in a suit who is being held by a man in a trench coat. A speech bubble from the man in the suit says: "I DIVERTED THE MOLE'S LIQUID ASSETS AND LEFT HIM PRETTY THIRSTY...".

**JUMBLE.** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**VUREC**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**PLIME**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**FLYTAL**

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**BURPAT**


□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

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1-10

THIS PART OF A LOCK SOUNDS AS IF IT HOLDS WATER.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: THE  (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PANSY FRAME LIQUOR MATURE  
Answer: What Dracula was looking for while driving on a country road - THE MAIN ARTERY

---

*"Anglisted as a newspaper at the Post Office"*

## INKLINGS

*By Geoffrey Wolff. Random House. 190 pp. \$7.95*

**LIBERTY SQUARE STATION**

By *Edmond Hannibal*. Putnam's 207 pp. \$9.95

Reviewed by John Leonard

GROFFREY WOLFF is so clever in his third novel—he also wrote the excellent biography of Harry Crosby, "Black Sam"—that his book seems to be trying to bite its own neck. The neck isn't long enough.

The head on top of the neck belongs to Jupe, a New York literary critic, professor of creative writing, symposiast and wayward husband. His high standards have turned him into a hump of sourdough. He lacks wonder and enthusiasm. He thinks he is going blind. He is actually writing the novel we are now reading.

His wife, Elaine, has written his novel. Someone's following him to the Algonquin, to Elaine's, and finally, with a gun, to Maine.

Jupe is being followed by the Mole (for "man of letters"), an ex-student with a "masterpiece" he thinks Jupe is to edit. The Mole, in fact, is Jupe's critic right-mare: that "frightening thing, an artist, the genuine article," whose work you have savaged, come back to haunt you. It is, after all, just as hard to write a bad book as a good one.

Along with the Mole, there are the two mindless sweet young thing, a camp-follower of literature, the Muse as prostitute—and Scharmon, who has sold out to confessional gush, and Baby Hingie, who has sold out to television, and so on. "Tinkings," notwithstanding, Jupe's mind is a mess of contradictions, is a parable. Like all parables, it has a moral. The moral is that words count. They can't be erased. They kill love. It does no good to pretend that we didn't mean what we said: What we say, even as tinkings, as semicolons, will always be there when we want to make our likes to our novels, a Mole

beings. Where are the human beings?

"Liberty Square Station," Edward Hannibal's third novel, is full of human beings, and I wish I liked it more. It is written with a smooth edge. It tells us about Harry Trowbridge, a part-time actor who leaves New York to go home to Boston to run a gas station, and his wife Angle, who feels alone as she lives as Harry does; and their children, who are allowed to be individuals; and Angle's stormy life, family, the Duffys. It is very good on the world of television commercials, on boose and domestic squabbles, on sex and religion.

That's a great deal. There are, in addition, two peripheral characters—the narcotics dealer Mash and the blackmailed Clete—more persuasive in their walk-ons than the whole population of "Tinkings." And the heart of the novel, a long weekend with Harry and his brother-in-law the priest and two prostitutes from New Bedford, is quite marvelous.

In the end, the Mole, Baby Hingie and Angle survive adultery, blackmail and the energy crisis, and considering most of the novels I have to read, any sort of survival looks like a Hallelujah Chorus.

But Harry is back in New York doing voice-overs, and Angle's still a mess of nerves and dishes, and their vague restlessness is not so much to be solved as it has been stretched. And what knowledge have they come to except their love, which wasn't enough in the first place? How have they changed? What does the future look like for them? I don't know. Some of the best, most convincing characters, nice dialogues, engaging incidents, earnest feelings and no point.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## Best Sellers

**The New York Times**  
This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

[illegible]

**-By Alan Truscott**

By opening the South hand shown with a balanced 11 high-card points the partnership was propelled into a 23-point game. Presumably North's bid of three clubs on the second round was forcing in the partnership style, for otherwise South would surely have passed.

A minor-suit lead made have been best for the defense, but South could hardly tell that. Judging that a spade was well-prepared for a spade lead, he tested the heart ten, preserving South with a trick. Superficially, it was now possible for South to score five diamond tricks and two tricks in each minor suit, but this was not easy to accomplish.

The heart queen won the first trick, and a diamond was led. West ducked, and South made the winning decision by playing the jack from dummy. Then he made the key play: He cashed the club ace, depriving West of a crucial exit card.

Next he led heart from dummy, and East chose to play the king. He therefore won with the ace and played a diamond to guarantee the contract. West could take four tricks, but that was all.

The play would have been more interesting if East had played low on the heart lead from dummy.

my. South then planned to duck, giving West the lead. A heart return would then have allowed him to play a diamond declarer. And if West had tried to keep him out of his hand by leading the ace and queen of diamonds, his plan would be frustrated by a spade lead to the jack at some suitable moment.

Finally, West could have tried cashing both his aces before settling with a diamond. That would have allowed East to score the club queen, but that would have been the fourth and last trick for the defense.

# JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**VUREC**

□ □ □ ○ □ □

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**PLIME**


□ □ □ □ □ □

**FLYTAL**

□ □ □ □ ○ □

**BURPAT**

□ □ □ □ □ □



THIS PART OF A  
LOCK SOUNDS AS IF  
IT HOLDS WATER.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: THE  (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: PANSY FRAME LIQUOR MATURE

Answer: What Dracula was looking for while driving on a country road—THE MAIN ARTERY

*"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"*

## DENNIS THE MENACE

Kathan  
1-10

"I TELL EVERYBODY YOU'RE THE GREATEST  
COOK IN THE WORLD... SO WHAT'S THIS?"







## Art Buchwald

## Whither the Dollar?

WASHINGTON—Every time you pick up the newspaper these days you read that the dollar is falling. Most people, except those in financial circles, are not paying any attention to this. The main reason is they don't understand it.

Perhaps I should explain in a question-and-answer format.

Q—Where does the dollar go when it falls?

A—It falls below the West German mark, the Swiss franc and the Japanese yen.

Q—Why is it falling?

A—Because money speculators in London, Zurich and Frankfurt are pushing it down.

Q—Is there anything worse than the dollar falling?

A—Yes, it could be plunging or sinking.

Q—Why is the dollar falling at the present time?

A—Because the money speculators are worried about it.

Q—Why are they worried about it?

A—Because the United States has a huge trade deficit, no energy policy and Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve, just lost his job.

Q—Why would Arthur Burns lose his job make the dollar fall?

A—Because nobody knows what his replacement, William Miller, will do when he becomes head of the Fed.

Q—What should he do?

A—Rescue the dollar and keep it afloat.

Q—Why can't we make a dollar that won't fall?

A—We could, but the cost could bankrupt us.

Q—How far will the dollar fall?

A—Until it bottoms out.

Q—Then what will happen?

A—It will start rising again, particularly if the West Germans and Japanese dredge it up.

Q—Why would they want to do that?

A—The lower the dollar falls, the harder it is for them to sell their goods in the United States, and the easier it is for the United States to sell its goods in the rest of the world. A strong currency has a lot of weaknesses.

Q—Where does the British pound stand in all this?

A—The British pound is rising while the dollar is falling.

Q—How do you explain that?

A—The British have oil in the North Sea.

Q—So?

A—It's easier to float a pound on oil than it is a dollar on water.

Q—Can we go back to the dollar?

A—We can, but since we've been talking it's dropped two more cents.

Q—What caused it to do that?

A—Someone in Paris just read this article and called his banker in Brussels and told him to sell the dollar and buy Norwegian kroner with it.

Q—How did the Norwegian kroner get into this?

A—The West German mark and the Japanese yen are considered by the Belgians to be overvalued, so they're buying the Norwegian kroner instead. They may not keep kroner for long.

Q—What will they do with them?

A—Probably buy gold in Amsterdam as a hedge.

Q—What can I do to keep the dollar from falling?

A—The first thing is to let it slide, then prop it up and finally pump some life in it.

Q—How do I do that?

A—You have to get through to the gnomes in Switzerland.

Q—Gnomes in Switzerland?

A—They're behind the whole thing. When you see the dollar fall you can bet there's a gnome in Switzerland dropping a rock on George Washington's head.

Q—What should he do?

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## A Wag and His Non-Talking Dog Act

By Jeffrey Robinson

MONTE CARLO, Monaco (UPI)—For anyone who has never been to a press conference held for a dog, it goes like this. A dozen French photographers snap hundreds of photos while shouting, "Make the dog look this way. Why is that dog moving? Does the dog know how to smile? Put a pair of glasses on the dog."

In the middle of it all is one slightly confused dog who looks as if he's wondering if Snoopy started this way.

Bob Williams and a Springer spaniel named Louie are playing Le Cabaret here, the Société des Bains de Mer's version of a Las Vegas nightclub, and when Williams arrived with Louie, the French press turned out en masse. They even stuck a microphone in front of the dog; he barked and people all over the bar at the Hôtel de Paris wrote down "Woof."

"It happens all the time," Williams says. "I've been doing a dog act for over 45 years and the dog is always the one who gets the spotlight."

Louie doesn't talk, dance, sit up or roll over. The act that he and Williams do together is a

sketch in which Williams plays a dog owner and Louie plays a dog.

"It's type casting. I haven't always done the same sketch, but the theme has always been the same. I've been doing it since 1932. Jack Benny always had a violin. I've always had a dog."

Actually, he hasn't always had a dog. In the beginning he worked alone, getting his start in the 1928 film "Miracle Woman" with Barbara Stanwyck. From there he did stunts, diving off the pier at Venice, Calif., for coins. "Of course, that's show business." Then in 1930, at the age of 20, he landed a role with Clara Bow and Jack Oakie in "The Fleet's In."

"My life in those days revolved around the water and after making that film I went into training for the 1932 Olympic trials. But not as a swimmer. I was also a boxer. I weighed 142 and had 76 bouts, 14 or 15 of them as a pro. I was once a sparring partner for Max Baer. My last bout was in June, 1932. I found myself in the ring with Jack Thompson and he gave me such a good licking that I quit. He started doing a dog act

that same year. "I was hanging around the beach at Ocean Park with a short-haired clog. A terrific dog. Well, he took a liking to a beautiful woman, who named him Red Dust, after a film she'd just done. The woman was Jean Harlow."

Red Dust and Williams worked Las Vegas in 1933. "There was nothing there in those days. There was gambling along Fremont Street, but nothing else. Every weekend, six vaudeville acts and a film. That's all there was to Las Vegas."

For the next 11 years he and Red Dust toured the United States working with Judy Garland. "She was one of the Gumm Sisters then..." Jack Benny, Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Jimmy Durante. "You name them and we worked with them. In 1934, we played Billy Rose's Casino de Paris show and the bar piano player was Elsie Maxwell. I mean, we really got around. In fact, we got around so much that I was once part of a singing quartet that was made up of Rosemary Clooney, Anna Maria Alberghetti and Lauritz Melchior."

By the end of the war, Williams was working with his first singing partner, "This is Louie IV with me now. Early Jerry's wife, was raising springers and she gave me Louie I in 1944. I've had springers ever since. They perform easily and well. Of course, I don't think anyone can determine where a dog's instincts stop and where their thought process begins. I don't have any idea if Louie knows he's performing."

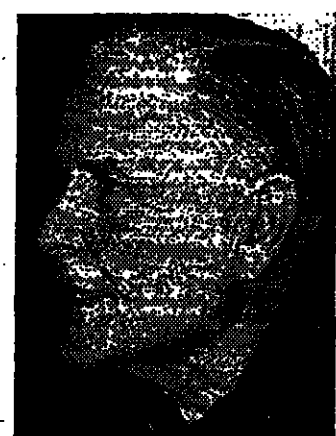
The various Louies must have known something was happening, because they all logged many hours "on the boards." Williams and Louie IV have also done quite a bit of network television. They were regulars a few seasons ago on "The Don Knotts Show," regularly on a situation comedy last year called "The Town Tonight" and they keep popping up on talk shows like Dinah Shore's. They were also part of last year's ill-fated production of "Hello, Poppin'" with Jerry Lewis and Lynn Redgrave.

"Why that show closed, I don't really know. It was quite good. We had terrific reviews wherever we played, but we closed three days before opening in New York. In that show, too, I played a dog owner and Louie played a dog. Look, when you've got a good role, you keep it."

Bob Williams and Louie II have to their credit a command performance for the Queen of England. "I think we were the only dog act to ever do that. It was February, 1960. Queen Elizabeth was pregnant with Andrew. Louie and I were playing 'Talk of the Town' and he was in quarantine at the theater. You know how the English are about animals coming into the country. Well, I was contacted rather mysteriously and told to be ready with the dog to meet some people at a certain time. I had no idea what this was all about. I thought maybe Louie and I were going to become spies or something. We were picked up and driven to Lord Mountbatten's town house. Five people were waiting for us in the living room. There was the Queen, Lord Mountbatten, his daughter and son-in-law, and Princess Sophia. They stared at us so intently when we walked in that I thought they were nothing more than a giant photograph."

Because of the quarantine restrictions, no one was to be permitted to touch the dog, especially the pregnant Queen. "I don't know why Louie picked her out, but as soon as we got into the room, he ran right over to her and put his head on her lap. She loves animals, so she started stroking him. Someone said she shouldn't touch him. And she said, 'I'm only trying to push him away.' We even stayed for dinner."

In between club dates and television work, Williams is writing a book. "When you've spent your life traveling around the world with a dog, you collect stories. I've decided the time has come to put them all down on paper. It's not a very easy task because there are so many. In fact, the only easy thing about it is choosing the title. That's a natural. I've been forced to hear it all my life, so I'm calling the book, 'You Can't Bring That Dog In Here.' I only wish there were some way to describe all the looks I've gotten in 45 years of answering, 'But I think the dog's been invited.'"



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## PEOPLE: Townsend Discusses A Famous Romance

King George VI might have handled it better. Peter Townsend says of his romance with Princess Margaret, 23 years ago. It was his first public comment on the romance. He said in an interview with the London Daily Express that it was Princess Margaret's picking a piece of fluff off his benumbed uniform in full view of television cameras at Queen Elizabeth's coronation that triggered the storm. "What made me really bitter," he said, "was that nobody told me anything... and someone must have known—she and I didn't know a damned thing—that the Americans were running banner headlines, 'Maggie to Marry Peter?' and that all hell was about to break loose in Britain... They should have warned us, not let us drift further into it but given me a chance to fade away before it was too late." As for King George, he said: "What he would have done would have been to call me in before it all got out of hand and say, 'I'm sorry, my boy, this can't be.'"

Townsend has written his autobiography, which will be published Feb. 12. The book will be serialized in the Express.

Argentine President Jorge Videla has sent congratulations to the father of what is thought to be the first child born in the Antarctic. Silvia Morello de Palma, wife of Capt. Jorge Palma, the chief of the Argentine Esperanza Antarctic station, gave birth to the almost-3-pound boy over the weekend. In his message, the President said: "I reaffirms not only the role of the family in our society but also the inalienable role of Argentines in those far lands."

Rock music symbolized by skid-rats and safety pins met in Memphis when Elvis Presley fans gathered to observe his birthday the same weekend that the Sex Pistols introduced the city to punk rock. Some complained about consumer rituals at "Remembering Elvis" at the Memphis fairgrounds and "A Tribute to Elvis" at a convention center, but in the end the dead singer drew more of a crowd than the British group, now on a U.S. tour. Security officials at Graceland, the mansion where Presley lived and is now buried, said 9,000 fans showed up over the weekend to commemorate what would have been the singer's 43rd birthday. The Sex Pistols, whose fans sometimes adorn themselves with safety pins stuck through their ears or cheeks, drew an audience of 650 and lost many of them in the first few moments after lead singer Johnny Rotten blew his nose without the benefit of a handkerchief.

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands has flown from Buenos Aires to the island of Tierra del Fuego at the tip of the South American continent to begin a private scientific cruise of southern waters. A spokesman at the Dutch Embassy said that Bernhard left in a Dutch government plane for the port of Rio Grande, 2,165 miles south. The spokesman declined to give further information because of the prime nature of the visit. But the prince had told reporters that he was planning to take part in a nature-conservation campaign aboard a Dutch oceanographic ship with 80 scientists and conservationists.

Missouri's delegation to the month's National Women's Conference in Houston returned more than \$14,000 of its original \$20,000 allotment of federal funds to the delegation leader, Ann O'Donnell, is angry. Noting that former Rep. Bella Abzug of New York was presiding officer at the women's conference, Mrs. O'Donnell said: "They're sending \$14,000 back to Bella, and she knows what she'll do with it. The funds were allotted to Missouri for a state meeting last June to choose the state delegation to the conference and to pay their expenses. Jean Berg, chairman of the state coordinating committee for the conference, defended the return of the unused money. 'We could have created needs to expend the balance,' she said, 'but we included the funds in a responsible way.'"

King Juan Carlos of Spain turned 40 Thursday and celebrated his birthday quietly with his family at their Madrid residence.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE



Peter Townsend

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## Western Writers Back on Peking Library Shelves

HONG KONG, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Works of Western literature by such authors as Balzac, Hugo, Shakespeare, Tolstol and Mark Twain, banned by the Gang of Four, during the Cultural Revolution have been returned to the shelves of Peking Library, the New China News Agency reported yesterday.

Visitors to the library also can now select from previously banned classical and modern works by Chinese authors, the official news report said.

During the reign of the Gang of Four, foreign literature was labeled as "feudal, bourgeois or revisionist poisonous weeds," the report said.

But now they are back on the public shelves of Peking Library "one of the oldest in China," in addition to works in science, technology, history, philosophy, economics, law and political science.

## Statuettes Stolen

NAPLES, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Thieves stole 300 18th-century statuettes valued at up to \$110,000 from the church of Santa Maria La Nuova on Friday police said. The statuettes had been lent by collector Alfonso Laino, 65, to decorate the church's Christmas crib.

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